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Federal Funds Help Midwest To Combat Causes of Crime; Strides Made on Social Front

Survey in Six States Shows United Effort to Curb Delinquency

Child Labor Bans

Interstate Compacts and Rehabilitation Moves Also Beneficial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Monitor's search for evidence of progress toward elimination of the causes of crime reveals in another group of six midwestern states further activities resulting in widespread benefits to society. This success is similar to that reported in previous articles about other states in this region. Some of the outstanding features of this root-chopping work are briefly discussed here.

In Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas, as in other states, it is found that economic and social improvements, vital factors in fighting the underlying causes of crime, are confined mainly to federally sponsored projects such as the WPA, slum clearance, home loans and rehabilitation, the CCC, and others.

Old Age Pension Laws

Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas have old age assistance laws of some sort, while Mississippi and Texas have not yet acted. In Texas the constitution of the State stands in the way of legislation of this sort.

In Illinois during the last 20 months 65,283 loans have been made to save distressed property. The value of the property involved is estimated at $261,000,000. Repairs were ordered on about 29,000 homes as a condition of the loans.

In Chicago most of the ambitious federal housing program has been held up by technicalities—and, some claim, politics—but the city points to the demolition, during the past year and a half, of 2500 slum dwellings as a sign of recognition of the need for elimination of crime-breeding environments.

Help for Needy Youth

The National Youth Administration in Illinois has launched a program to aid 164,000 needy young people. Other federal relief and emergency projects to aid farmers, home owners and the unemployed of all classes and to encourage development of better living and working conditions have been vigorously pushed by city and state officials in co-operation with Washington.

Progress is reported in Illinois in enforcing the minimum wage law for women in the macaroni, laundry and beauty culture trades. The state Legislature last year enacted a law providing for a mandatory one day of rest in seven.

Bar Association Aids

The American Bar Association in Chicago has concentrated its efforts on strengthening the organization by making it more representative of the profession, through which it hopes to abolish the lawyer-criminal, and to bring about legal reforms.

A policy adopted about two years ago by the Chicago juvenile court, of placing delinquent children in temporary homes instead of in juvenile detention homes pending settlement of their cases, has proved beneficial, according to the staff.

Illinois was recently authorized by legislative enactment to enter into compacts with all other states for reciprocity in the supervision of paroled men and prisoners on probation. Steps are now being taken to put this machinery into motion. The state Public Welfare Department has started vocational work in the prisons as a means of helping convicted men fit themselves for jobs when they leave.

Civic Reform Moves

Particularly encouraging in Chicago are signs of growing unity among civic groups seeking political and social reform. Chief among the activities under way is that for a city manager form of government. A large number of civic groups are co-operating in this work.

The Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago has studied the causes of juvenile delinquency in different parts of the city and has, as a means of eliminating these causes, established boys' clubs.

In Chicago and vicinity are the headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the American Business Men's Research Foundation, and the National Prohibition Party, three outstanding organizations which see crime eradication as one of the advantages of elimination of the liquor traffic.

Missouri Penal System

The biggest forward step in Missouri in the past year toward reduction of crime has been the improvement and modernization of its penal system with a view to rehabilitation of the criminal. About

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The Monitor Reviews The War on Crime

SIXTEEN months ago The Christian Science Monitor conducted a comprehensive survey in the United States and obtained authoritative opinion from abroad on "Preventing the Causes of Crime." A detailed list of proposals for action was published as the résumé of a series of articles.

Today, America is taking stock of its crime conditions. The Monitor is therefore publishing, from its chief bureaus, articles tracing progress of the past 16 months against crime and its causes. The third of several articles on the Midwest follows.

President Goes To Relief Fund For Seed Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—President Roosevelt was scratching in the larder yesterday to find $50,000,000 to pay for the seed loan bill; today he decided to veto the bill and provide such seed loans as are necessary from emergency relief money.

Thus he avoided—if Congress sustains the veto—the perpetuation of the system of seed loans which the executive side of the Government has consistently opposed. Last year President Roosevelt announced that there would be no more seed loans. This year Congress enacted a $50,000,000 bill with practically no opposition. Even Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, Senate leader, supported the bill.

The President Explains

Today was the last moment when the bill could be vetoed or pocketed. The President wrote a strong message to Congress, saying in part:

In supporting the bill providing $40,000,000 for crop-production loans for 1934, I stated that I did

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Educators Lash Political Uses Of Education

Condemn Smith Ousting in Massachusetts as Political Trickery

Little Defense Made

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26—The definite subjects in school programs and procedures with which the Educational Policies Commission will deal became known for the first time today when John A. Sexson, superintendent of schools, Pasadena, Calif., on behalf of the commission, made a statement to the department of superintendence of the National Education Association in session here.

The commission of 15 members set up by the association and the department of superintendence jointly is well financed. From foundation funds it will have $50,000 a year for five years to be supplemented by additional grants from the two organizations.

Has Definite Purpose

It was appointed to stimulate long-term planning, to appraise critically existing conditions in the schools and to develop more effective co-operation between organizations interested in educational improvement.

The commission will give its attention first, said Mr. Sexson, to the financing of education with federal participation and to attempts on the part of the Government to interfere with educational control through setting up new agencies especially in the fields of pre-school and adult training.

To Add Academic Freedom

Mr. Sexson did not mention academic freedom, although other members of the commission assert that this will be bracketed with the problems of finance and control to receive attention at the May meeting of the commission.

Other questions with which the commission will ultimately deal were mentioned by Mr. Sexson as the re-

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Spoils System Row Centers In West Virginia

Forced to Fore as Result of Charges of Relief Partisanship There

Holt Starts It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — The whole broad attack on the Roosevelt Administration's alleged "spoils system" methods of carrying on relief has centered suddenly upon conditions in West Virginia, as the Senators from that State have fallen out, and thrown allegations of partisan preference one against the other.

Both Senators Matthew M. Neely and Rush Holt are Democrats, both accuse the other of having influenced the selection of supposedly nonpartisan workers and superintendents of the Works Progress Administration, and both cite names, places and dates in their accusations. While the Senate takes little interest in the ordinary personal feuds of individual Senators, such a detailed exposition of what is going on in the great work relief administration in a typical state cannot be ignored.

Meat for G. O. P.

Republicans are preparing to get out election material of the most elaborate character based on the revelations of the two hostile Senators, and in general an air of cynicism and distaste to the conditions seemingly revealed has gone further in throwing doubt on the whole big social experiment in congressional circles than any other recent event.

Rumors of similar conditions in Kentucky and Pennsylvania have been heard. As for West Virginia itself, this doubtful, border State is now thought likely to drop into the Republican column in the coming election as a partial consequence of the row stirred up in Congress, with the seat of Mr. Neely, the senior Senator, likely to fall to a party rival. The other Senator, the youthful Mr. Holt, will be just 31 next June.

Hopkins Urged to Investigate

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, has been asked to make a sweeping investigation in West Virginia, but by all accounts it does not lie within the power of the nonpartisan Mr. Hopkins to remedy the situation. The distribution of patronage through WPA jobs seems to have turned into a sort of feudal system, with the political barons of the states more important than the central sovereign.

Senator Holt returned to his attack yesterday, spurred on by the skillful political goad of Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R), of Delaware, who used the incident of Maj.-Gen. Johnson Hagood's disciplinary retirement to precipitate such a pre-election fracas as the Senate has not witnessed for years.

Twice previously, Senator Holt has risen in the Senate and made specific, detailed charges of political interference of the grossest sort in West Virginia.

Neely at Last Answers

Senator Neely has sat silent and ignored them. Republicans felt they were not receiving the attention they deserved due to Senator Holt's youth and inexperience. Yesterday Senator Hastings set the controversy going again, and for the first time Senator Neely threw back answering charges against his young colleague.

Senator Holt charges that F. Witcher McCullough, WPA administrator in West Virginia, has been making appointments on purely partisan grounds. Specifically he charged yesterday that "in every single county" a "political boss" has been established whose approval is necessary for a WPA appointment. Senator Holt a little later read aloud to the Senate the alleged lists of "bosses" and counties.

The Senate listened in embarrassed silence to the personal altercation between Senators Holt and Neely with charges and disclosures which most politicians believe should be better hidden.

For the country at large, however, the charges, if true, indicate a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Government Files New Suit Against Big Film Companies

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Federal Government made a new start yesterday in its fight to outlaw what it contends is an attempt by three major film companies to control theaters all over the country in violation of antitrust laws.

In a suit filed in the Federal District Court, the Government asks preliminary and permanent injunctions to restrain Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., the R-K-O Distributing Corporation, and the Paramount Pictures Distributing Corporation and 30 officers and employees of the three from allegedly monopolistic practices.

The Government has withdrawn a similar suit from a St. Louis court. A criminal action, based also on allegations of conspiracy, resulted in acquittals.

The new complaint sets forth that the three firms have assets of $767,237,638—46 per cent of the entire industry—and that relations with exhibiting theaters in St. Louis, New York, Phoenix, Ariz., and Los Angeles and Long Beach, Calif., show need for the injunctions.

Japanese Leaders Assassinated in Coup; Goto Cabinet Reported Out in Few Hours; Moderates Election Victory Forces Crisis

Wide World; By a Staff Artist — **Japanese Army Strikes at Government** — The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Japanese Military Heads in Conference. Inset, Right—Fumio Goto, Minister for Home Affairs in Okada Cabinet, Called by the Emperor to Form New Government. Map Shows the Far Eastern Arena, Where Japan's Aggressions Have Gradually Increased Its Power. Lower Right—Premier Keisuke Okada, Whose Government Recently Won a Victory in the National Elections, but Who Has Been Assassinated by the Militarists

Saito and Watanabe Slain by Officers; Others Wounded

Young Officers Act 'To End Corruption'

Two Fleets Ordered to Aid in Checking Populace in Tokyo and Osaka

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Japanese Embassy stated at 6:40 p. m. (1:40 p. m. eastern standard time) today that the newly-appointed acting Premier of Japan, Fumio Goto, and all his Cabinet had tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

This information was based, the Embassy said, on a communiqué issued by the Home Office in Tokyo at 1:30 a. m., Thursday, Tokyo time.

The communiqué also said that martial law would be promulgated for Tokyo.

The statement added that the army, gendarmérie and police were co-operating to maintain order in the capital.

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TOKYO, Feb. 26—Young officers of the army, who said they wished "to remove corrupt influences from around the throne," assassinated Premier Keisuke Okada and at least two other Cabinet Ministers today.

The Government declared a state of emergency and ordered two fleets from the high seas to police duty at the great cities of Tokyo and Osaka.

Emperor Hirohito was stated by a government source to have commanded the strong Nationalist, Fumio Goto, to form a new government.

The insurgent officers who decimated the Cabinet, said their purpose was to protect the national policy.

In addition to Premier Okada, they killed Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and former Premier, and Gen. Jotaro Watanaoe, Chief of Military Education.

Takahashi Shot

They also shot Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance, and Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Lord Chamberlain of the Imperial Court. (Reports by the Japanese Foreign Office to embassies abroad stated that Minister Takahashi's wounds were fatal.)

A navy office communiqué was the first intimation that the fleets had been ordered out. It said the first and second fleets were proceeding to Tokyo and Osaka Bays for the purpose of guarding those ports and that they would reach their destinations Thursday.

Powerful Naval Units

The first and second fleets comprise the navy's most powerful units, including battleships which recently have been engaged in maneuvers in the Pacific.

Coastal defense warships already had arrived off Tokyo late tonight.

The Premier-designate, Fumio Goto, was Minister of Home Affairs—the office which carries with it control of the police—and senior civilian member of the Okada Cabinet.

The recent parliamentary election, which demonstrated a swing toward Liberalism in the Japanese electorate, had established Premier Okada more firmly in power than he had been since his induction into office in 1934.

The young officer's action was regarded as an attempt at a military coup d'état.

Cabinet Members Unharmed

Young officers previously had criticized Premier Okada, a retired admiral, as not sufficiently supporting the military program on the Asiatic mainland.

The following members of the Cabinet were reported to have escaped injury:

Koki Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Tatsunosuke Yamasaki, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Admiral Mineo Osumi, Minister of the Navy.

Keisuke Mochizuki, Minister of Communications.

Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, Minister of War.

Count Hideo Kodama, Minister of Overseas Affairs.

Chuji Machida, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shinya Uchida, Minister of Railways.

Grew Tells Washington

Ambassador Grew of the United States communicated all details he was able to ascertain to the State Department at Washington as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Hirota and the other cabinet ministers who were safe remained in their homes. It was said that they made this decision on the advice of military authorities.

The story of the shooting of General Watanabe was typical of the action of the assassins in every case.

Uniformed men surrounded his residence in a suburb of Tokyo, then called him out at dawn and shot him down.

Asahi Attacked

A war office communiqué said the insurgents also attacked the office of the newspaper Asahi and the country villa of Count Nobuaki

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Feb. 26

Tokyo—Assassins Attack Government Leaders

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Tokyo—A "few hundred members" of the Japanese army's first division, about to entrain for Manchoukuo, revolt in the early dawn. Premier Okada, former Premier Viscount Makato Saito and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe are assassinated, according to reports that trickle through iron-clad censorship. Finance Minister Takahashi is shot and is reported to have succumbed. The world waits the full details of the uprising and its bearing on the future government of the country. Emperor Hirohito appoints Fumio Goto to be Acting Premier. Goto and the entire Okada ministry are reported by the Japanese Embassy in London to have resigned. Foreign capitals see in the slaughter of three conciliatory Japanese leaders the harbinger of a still more aggressive foreign policy, probably, complicating the Far Eastern situation.

Accounts of Japanese revolts and reactions:
China expects fresh drive by Japan: Page 1.
Moscow-Tokyo border inquiry jeopardized: Page 2.
Japan's slowness in Chinese drive held motive for coup: Page 3.
Saito strong peace advocate: Page 2.
American Congress stirred by Japanese crisis: Page 3.
Assassination in Japan: an explanation: Page 2.

Rural—$1,000,000,000 Electrification Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The Senate, well ahead on its must legislation, turns to the important matter of rural electrification. An ambitious program, fostered by Senator George Norris of Nebraska, calls for $1,000,000,000, with $100,000,000 to be paid yearly for the next decade. It provides a rigid merit basis for all administrators, and thus would secure New Deal appointees in a permanent tenure. The aim is to promote a headlong assault against the drudgery of farm life that has gone unrelieved by private utilities.

Naval—Three-Power Accord Looms

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—First there were five, then there were four and now there are likely to be only three nations at the London Naval Conference. Japan bolted; Italy threatens to follow suit, unless sanctions are abandoned. England remains imperturbable, announcing calmly that if a five-power naval accord is impossible and a four-power treaty is likewise impossible, perhaps, there can still be a three-power treaty drawn by England, America and France. Anyway, England would rather forgo the naval treaty than withdraw sanctions, it is believed.

Italy's other threats to induce relinquishment of sanctions are similarly discounted. Rumors multiply of a possible Italo-German alliance, including Hungary, Poland and Austria. Italy may sincerely covet the strong arms of Germany; but how would Germany relish commitments to a sanction-debilitated Italy? England asks. Many hold that Germany made a serious blunder before the World War when she underwrote the security of Austria-Hungary and Italy. They doubt if history will repeat itself so soon.

Sea Safety—Legislation Plans Pressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Joseph B. Weaver, director of the Steamship Bureau of the Department of Commerce, doggedly announces he will push

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Boston News Today:

Return of $2000 to Molway and Berrett Demanded
Dog Racing Referendum Urged Before Committee
Biennial Sessons Issue Pops Up Again
Lascars Seek Warmth in Boston
Giant Garment Strike Averted for 24 Hours
Lincoln Given Three Days to Prepare Defense

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

China Expects Fresh Drive by Japan

Europe's Preoccupation Gives Opportunity to Tokyo

1936 'Zero Year'

The Monitor's correspondent at Peiping has recently made a trip through China — especially to Nanking and Shanghai — with a view to evaluating the political situation there. His deductions as a result of his interviews and observations are timely in view of the sudden militarist terrorism in Japan and its admitted threat to China.

By H. J. Timperley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—China's continued existence as a political entity is threatened more gravely than at any time since the presentation of the so-called "Twenty-one Demands" in 1915. That is the clear-cut impression left upon the mind of this correspondent as the result of a month's visit to Nanking and Shanghai during which he interviewed scores of foreign diplomatic and military observers, Japanese officials and well-informed Chinese both in and out of Government circles.

While it is difficult at present to forecast just how or when the breaking point will be reached, the likelihood of a head-on collision between China and Japan during 1936, possibly involving an armed conflict, is widely conceded. Only one alternative seems to be offered—the conversion of China into a virtual Japanese protectorate.

Among the factors which are forcing this desperate choice upon Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's harassed government at Nanking is the confused state of international politics. Europe's involvement in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, America's preoccupation with the presidential campaign, the break-down of the London naval conference—all of these are helping to create in the minds of Japanese military leaders the feeling that here is a golden opportunity to clinch the Far Eastern hegemony toward which Japanese policy has been steadily directed for half a century or more.

That there will be no slowing up but rather an acceleration of Japan's expansionist policy on the Asiatic mainland in 1936 seems certain. Never again in this generation perhaps may there be offered so tempting a chance to extract from China the far-reaching concessions of which so little more than a vague hint has been given in official Japanese explanations of the so-called "three point program" enunciated by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota.

It is necessary to study carefully what is known of this program because it represents the fundamental basis of Japan's policy toward China for 1936.

When Mr. Hirota's three points have been stripped of the diplomatic verbiage which hitherto has concealed their real meaning from all but the shrewdest observers it will be possible to determine with some certainty what it is that Japan really wants from her neighbor.

The clearest outline of the Hirota

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Censorship

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Feb. 26

ONLY four of Tokyo's many afternoon dailies published today and none of them mentioned the day's main events—(a military coup and assassination of several liberal leaders).

Their pages were well filled with columns of foreign dispatches and pictures of the city blanketed with heavy snow.

Nanking Expects Halt in Peace Moves Over Mongolia

Nationalists Uneasy

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26—While immediate results of the Tokyo coup are expected to prove purely domestic, available information is creating Chinese fears that acts of violence in Japan by the military may bring a more aggressive policy toward China.

Hopes are therefore dimmed that arrival today of the new Japanese Ambassador, Hachiro Arita, might continue the liberal policy of former Ambassador Akira Ariyashi, who was accused by the militarists of being too soft in dealing with the Chinese. Recent improvement in Sino-Japanese relations, following the easing of tension in North China over the so-called autonomist movement which Nanking held was fomented by Japan, appears due for reversal.

The improvement has been going on for some months through conciliatory statements on the part of Japanese military and diplomatic officials. At one time it appeared that the whole of North China was about to follow Manchoukuo into Japan's undeclared imperial possessions, through the subterfuge of an autonomy move. Basically this possibility remains, but tension for the time had eased before today's startling news from Tokyo.

Yet tinder lay around in abundance, as shown by today's telegram from the Southwest Political Council to Nanking, insisting on flat rejection of Japan's Three-Point China Policy as stated on Jan. 21 by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. The southwest council, representing provinces with a large measure of independence from Nanking, also insisted that fullest publicity should be given to Sino-Japanese diplomacy.

Pro-Japanese Policy Attacked

The three-point program called for recognition by China of Manchoukuo, the cessation of acts hostile to Japan, and mutual opposition by the three pwers to Communism and Russian influence in East Asia.

Patriotic Chinese have repeatedly shown their distrust for pro-Japanese leanings of many Nanking officials, including Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Speculation now centers on whether the anticipated stronger foreign policy of Tokyo will stiffen Nanking's resistance, or make it more submissive.

Expanding Japan

A special series of vital significance in the light of current happenings in Japan starts in The Monitor tomorrow, Feb. 27.

Manchoukuo—
Japan's Imperialistic Venture

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

This will be a series of six articles, the first concerning "Dairen: Gateway of Empire."

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Assassination in Japan: An Explanation

Many Important Officials Have Been Slain by Extremists Who Believed Themselves Actuated by Highest Motives of Patriotism

Japanese People Erect Shrines And Tablets Honoring 'Patriots'

By H. B. Elliston

In official and research capacities Mr. Elliston, now financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor, passed an extensive period in the Far East. He is a recognized authority on far eastern affairs.

As the French Government used to be described as tempered with songs, so government and public life in the Land of the Cherry Blossom may be said to be tempered with assassination.

The habit has grown appallingly since 1931. In that year Japan invaded Chinese Manchuria, while the military gained real (if not obvious) control in Tokyo, the patriotic feeling that Japan had been going decadent, worked themselves up into a frenzy of patriotism. They constituted themselves a kind of censorship of the civil government. That government since 1931 has had two masters: the military and the civilian believers in military might.

Many Assassinations

Yesterday's tragedy brings the record of assassinations since 1931 up to three Premiers, a senior general, the leading industrialist and two foremost financiers. And the roster in yesterday's affairs is not yet completely known. Many others, including the Emperor himself, have been the target for either knife or bomb, with more or less serious results in every case except the attempt on the life of the Emperor.

But even before 1931 the history of Japan has been punctured with assassination. For in the Land of the Rising Sun assassination is almost respectable. Deep down in the national makeup, the feeling exists that there must be something praiseworthy in such an excess of "esprit" as impels a private person to dispatch a public leader. Sweet and honorable it may be, indeed, to kill a compatriot for the sake of one's country.

Assassin Can Be Hero

Japanese admit that the death penalty is necessary for the safety of the state, and in general impose it, but an assassin "whose heart within him burns" may none the less be acclaimed a hero as his remains are borne to their last resting place. Even if the act reveals a giddy head rather than a burning heart, there is bound to be some attempt to establish in favor of the perpetrators a high and disinterested motive.

A tragic example which will illustrate the lightheadedness with which assassination is committed and regarded in Japan occurred while I was visiting there in 1921. It deprived the country of Japan's "Great Commoner," Premier Hara. Hara was actually stabbed to death as the result of a foolish pun.

Hara-Kiri

Literally, Hara means "belly" and Hara-Kiri "cut belly," a common form of suicide accomplished with a short sword. This form of suicide was formerly a privilege allowed to gentlemen of quality in place of execution, but is now a widely used method of calling attention to the country's woes.

Premier Hara's murderer, a young railroad employee, had been discussing Mr. Hara's alleged misdeeds with a group of co-workers. "A lot of people talk about hara-kiri, but precious few do it!" exclaimed the youth.

His hearers jeered.

"Well, you will see," he retorted hotly. "I will cut-hara," he said, omitting in his anger to say "commit" before "cut-hara."

Witnesses Told Story

According to witnesses at the trial, this pun supplied the motivation for the stabbing of Mr. Hara. The story was supported by the prisoner's own confession.

Nor is this the full story of the lightheadedness associated with the Hara killing. In spite of the evidence that the assassin was insane, many Japanese still felt called upon to do honor to him. They considered that he had done well in showing his displeasure with Mr. Hara. Consequently the state, fearing a demonstration, decided not to impose extreme punishment.

Rich Man Slain

In this case the state acted on a recent experience. One of the greatest demonstrations celebrating an assassin occurred just prior to the Hara outrage. The victim was Japan's richest man. In 1921, when I first visited Japan, the papers were still writing about it, and I take the case from the clippings I made at the time.

The rich man was murdered by one of a group called China Ronin (literally, "masterless men," but in this connotation, beach-comber) who cause so much trouble in Chinese-Japanese relations that many competent observers held that those of them who live in Shanghai were more responsible than anybody else for precipitating the Shanghai war of 1932. Though the assailant was executed, nevertheless he had a magnificent funeral. In attendance were thousands of Soshi, or professional bullies, who are generally used as bodyguards for politicians, as agents — provocateurs against labor groups — as hirelings for patriotic associations, and the like. But, in addition, immense crowds of the general public and the labor unionists, for once like-minded with the Soshi, shared in this curious tribute.

Usually Political

In most cases a public leader is assassinated over a political question. One of the most promising stars in the diplomatic service was done to death in 1913 because of his alleged responsibility for a loss of Japanese "face" in foreign affairs. Chinese soldiers had killed two Japanese barbers in the streets of Nanking. A super-patriot, taking the insult to heart, invaded the Foreign Office at Tokyo and dispatched the Chief of the China Section. He then spread out a map of China and committed Hari-Kiri on it.

Japan forgot the loss of this rising diplomat in lauding the misguided criminal's patriotism.

Attack on Okuma

A similar tragedy, which, however, did not end fatally, occurred 35 years ago over the negotiations with the foreign powers to revise Japan's treaties. The statesman in charge was the Marquis Okuma, later called Japan's "Grand Old Man," as was Minister Takahashi, of today's casualties. A young patriot thought Okuma too complaisant in his dealings with the foreign diplomats and, to mark his displeasure, threw a bomb at him. In consequence, Marquis Okuma lost a leg. There were two remarkable features about this outrage: First, Japanese actually erected a shrine to commemorate the deed; secondly, among the subscribers was Marquis Okuma himself, who said that, though the young man was mistaken, he meant well.

Any slight to the Emperor is surer to bring retribution with knife or bomb than would disservice to the state. What is deemed a slight would seem very trivial to westerners, even to those who are subjects of monarchs.

"Lèse-Majesté"

Perhaps the most amazing example happened 25 years ago over a visit paid to an imperial shrine by a Minister of Education. Without thinking, the official used his walking stick to move aside the curtain of the shrine. For this he fell victim to the anger of a silly youngster in whose befuddled mind the gesture spelled "lèse-majesté."

The minister was one of Japan's greatest statesmen, but he is now forgotten, while a tablet honors the deed of the bemused patriot.

Assassinations before 1931 had one thing in common. They were individual affairs. In the orgy of the last several years, however, there is evidence of brotherhoods devoted to patriotic blood letting. This was the case in connection with the last assassination of a premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, two years ago. Doubtless it will be found true of the present tragedy. Recent evidence has been revealed that these brotherhoods belong to Fascist societies either drawn from or encouraged by the young officer personnel of army and navy.

By no means is their creed limited to a forward march on the Asiatic mainland. They are anti-capitalist as well as ultra-nationalist. Before 1931 they were concerned over the "unholy alliance" at home between capitalist and politician, which, they contended, was running Japanese agriculture, and therefore sapping the foundations of the State.

Saito Strong Peace Advocate

VISCOUNT ADMIRAL MAKOTO SAITO, Keeper of the Privy Seal and former Premier of Japan, who is reported assassinated in a military outbreak, frequently incurred the displeasure of jingoists by his outspoken advocacy of more temperate policies.

A tempest of Japanese opposition in military and naval quarters arose over his authenticated articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor for Nov. 21 and Nov. 28, 1934. Some of his statements at that time throw a somber light on current developments in Japan.

He virtually prophesied an "unfortunate" outcome if military pressure continued.

Of the then forthcoming London Naval Conference, now in session, from which Japan has withdrawn, and of other foreign relations, he wrote:

Warned on Naval Race

"The hope I hold is that the conservative leaders of each country and the right-thinking people of all nations—Japan, the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy—will recognize before it is too late that nothing—absolutely nothing—will be accomplished by a bankrupting naval race. Such a return to ultranationalism will only result in a setback to civilization and feed the fires of hate. . . .

"My successor as Premier of the Japanese Empire is Admiral Keisuke Okada (also reported assassinated), a competent, fearless, cool-thinking administrator. He will not be stampeded. That you can depend on. He has had too much experience with ambitious young men. He holds to an international world viewpoint and if propaganda does not wreck the 1935 Conference before it starts, you can depend on honest fair play from Premier Admiral Okada.

"Lately the pressure by navy and army officers, including the Minister of the Navy, has been increasing on the Premier and there is a possibility that its outcome may be unfortunate. . . .

"Japan must not have an aggressive policy. I have said it many times and I say it again, that we must live in this world together and a belligerent member only adds to the burden of all.

For Neutral Philippines

"I do not regard the Philippines as important to this discussion (of possible naval warfare between the United States and Japan) as the intent of the American nation is to grant them their independence; and I feel sure that the Imperial Japanese Government will gladly enter into an international pact of all countries guaranteeing the perpetual neutrality of the Islands. Incidentally, when the time is right, I believe such a guarantee will be proposed and signed. . . .

"We have absolutely no quarrel of any kind with America. There are no grounds nor issues which I can see that might arise. . . .

"I should like to see a progressive formula worked out that would relieve the taxpayers of every nation of the heavy load of armament. . . .

"I should like to see all naval armament based on protection to commerce and protection to coast line. I should like to see all ships limited in size and guns so that they will be defensive only and incapable of offensive action. Some day, the world may progress to the point where it will eliminate capital ships and divert the money required to build, man and maintain these gigantic fighting machines into education and social betterment."

Moscow-Tokyo Border Inquiry Seems Shelved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 26—Foreign observers here point out that the Japanese coup d'état must seriously concern the U. S. S. R., who had reason to hope that Koki Hirota and moderates would be strengthened by the recent elections and thus enabled to carry out the proposals for diminishing the friction along the Siberian and Outer Mongolian borders.

Recent negotiations had appeared more promising than at any time in recent years. Now the proposal originating in Japan for a mixed commission to settle the border conflicts is again in the melting pot. Its adoption presumably depends upon whether the Japanese military intend to limit their present operations to China and Inner Mongolia or feel strong enough to extend their expansion into Outer Mongolia.

The Soviet military position in the Far East has been greatly strengthened during the past year, and Moscow only yesterday reiterated its intention to protect the Far Eastern borders with all its available resources. Whether Outer Mongolia is included in the Soviet defense plans has not been revealed.

While recent negotiations in Moscow and Tokyo may possibly be invalidated by the Tokyo overturn, it is presumed that Moscow will pursue its consistent policy seeking a peaceful settlement wherever possible with any Japanese Government.

Japan's Militarists Stage Coup in Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

Makino, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal at Odawara, southwest of Tokyo.

The war office said that the fate of Count Makino was not known, but other reports said he had escaped unhurt.

The official communiqué follows:

"At 5 a. m. a party of young officers staged a coup.

"They attacked government leaders and the following residences: First, the residence of Prime Minister Admiral Okada, who was immediately killed; secondly, the private residence of the Lord Privy Seal, Admiral Viscount Saito, who was immediately killed; thirdly, the residence of Inspector General of Military Education, General Watanabe, who was killed; fourthly, the Itoya villa at Atami (a seaside resort), where Count Makino was staying; the fate of Count Makino is not known.

"Fifthly, the official residence of the Grand Chamberlain, Admiral Suzuki, who was seriously injured; sixthly, the private residence of Finance Minister Takahashi, who was injured; seventhly, the premises of the newspaper Asahi."

Fumio Goto, who, it is reported, has been called upon to form a Cabinet, has been Minister of Home Affairs and also Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. He came prominently into news in 1934 when police under his direction escorted Emperor Hirohito through the streets which were inadequately guarded.

After considerable agitation it was decided to ask for his resignation from the Cabinet over this episode.

Keisuke Okada

Two of the men attacked in the military act of violence in Tokyo have won world reputation for moderation and conciliation.

Admiral Keisuke Okada, who became Premier two years ago was not popular with the "big-navy" group because of his peaceful policies. He was a strong advocate of rapprochement with the United States, and when other Japanese leaders were demanding more and bigger naval weapons of war he took a stand for further reduction in the size and power of capital ships.

The Premier scored an unexpected victory in the recent general election when the progovernment party, the Menseito, obtained 205 seats to 172 for the more militaristic Seiyukai.

Korekiyo Takahashi

The Finance Minister, Korekiyo Takahashi, an octogenarian, has been one of the most distinguished men in Japanese public affairs. He was Premier twice and has served as Minister of Finance in seven cabinets. He was Premier when the Washington naval treaty, establishing the 5-5-3 ratio between the United States, Britain and Japan, was negotiated.

Mr. Takahashi had consistently opposed the demands of the militarists for heavy increases in the war and navy budgets. An illustration of his liberal tendencies was shown when after Japan's withdrawal from the London Naval Conference he declared that this did not call for any marked additions to naval appropriations or higher taxes.

Japan-Reich Friendship Pact Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Few questions are oftener asked and left unanswered in diplomatic circles here than whether any special understanding exists between Germany and Japan.

From time to time, reports appear abroad to the effect that a definite agreement has been made between these two states, either directly or through Poland as an intermediary. The most recent assertion is that a German-Japanese treaty of friendship was signed early in January in Tokyo. But no corroboration of such a development is forthcoming from official circles here, which deny that any such agreement exists and maintain that such reports are merely symptomatic of the desire to divert this country from its neutrality policy and fix it in a certain "foreign political constellation."

Much in Common

Whatever be the actual position of affairs between these two countries—and Germany would probably be one of the last countries in which it would be known—there is no doubt but that in foreign policy they have much in common. In the new political alignment of Eurasia, the relations of Germany and Japan to Societ Russia are of vital importance. Both these states consider Russia their chief adversary, either as the home of the "Jewish-Marxist hierarchy" or as the stumbling block to the realization of certain of their imperial ambitions.

The recent success of Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, in bringing about a closer understanding between his country and Britain, has been noted with suspicion both here and in Japan. In Germany, because it is interpreted as an attempt to forge "a ring round the Third Reich," or even if such a development may not result, yet it marks a return to the pre-1914 period when Russia played an effective part in European politics, which is not pleasing to this country.

Japan sees in a Russo-English understanding a check to its expansionist plans in China and Mongolia. Hence, both Japan and Germany have a mutual interest, of a negative kind, in preventing any improvement in the foreign political situation of the Soviets.

In the realms of culture, it has also been pointed out that these countries have much in common—Shintoism and the present nationalistic fervor of the National Socialist closely approach each other, and Emperor-worship and blind obedience to Der Führer, such as is demanded in the Third Reich.

Racial Theories

But National Socialist racial theories can hardly find much support from the Japanese, even though it has long been officially stated here that antipathy against non-Aryans means anti-Semitism but not objection to the yellow races. For Adolf Hitler clearly showed his belief in the superiority of the white races when, in talking to the German students at Munich about colonization, he declared, "The white race is destined to rule. It has the unconscious urge to rule, the urge arises from its heroic conception of wealth, which is entirely non-pacifist . . . when the white race abandons the foundations of its rule over the world it will lose that rule. It is a rule which is the basis of the European economic structure." This section of the speech was omitted from German newspaper reports, but found its way to Japan where the local press criticized it severely.

Economically, Germany is opposed to Japan, since like all other western industrial states, it has suffered considerable loss of exports through being undercut by Japanese goods in the markets east of the Red Sea.

Manchoukuan Issue

A few years ago it appeared as if Germany would gain certain economic benefits from the exploitation of Manchoukuo, had she officially recognized this new state. But such a step would have made her distinctly unpopular with certain other European states with which she desired to establish good understanding, and so she refrained. By today, it might be added in this connection, German big business realizes that if it is to benefit in any appreciable way from the economic opening-up of both Manchoukuo and China it must co-operate with English and American interests, particularly since these latter can supply the necessary credit.

Germany's smaller financial and economic interests in the Far East make her more "sympathetic" to Japan than England or the United States, but it would be underestimating Japanese perspicacity if the latter did not realize that this country would much prefer to go hand-in-hand with the Anglo-Saxon countries than with Japan; and that expediency alone—Russian antagonism and possible isolation in Europe—would lead the Third Reich to sign the treaty of friendship which, it is now suggested, but not acknowledged here, is already an accomplished fact.

Wide World

Hachiro Arita

New Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Arriving in China Just as Coup Rocks Tokyo Government

Hungry Children Fed by Prisoners Of Roumanian Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Inmates of the state prison in the Roumanian city of Oradea Mare went a day without eating recently in order to give the price of their food to hungry children from the Province of Bessarabia.

This is a fertile level, agricultural district about the size of the State of Kansas, lying along the Russian border in eastern Roumania. It usually produces much excellent fruit and large quantities of grain. But this year it suffered from a severe drought which resulted in a great shortage of food. Consequently, carloads of children were sent to more fortunate areas to be taken care of by generous families and institutions.

A hundred of them traveled clear across Roumania to the border city of Oradea Mare, and it was on hearing of their arrival that the prisoners asked to be allowed to give them a day's food.

Some of the hungry children were Russians, for Bessarabia has a large Russian minority, and most of the kind-hearted prisoners were Hungarians, for Oradea Mare is largely a Hungarian city.

Washington Spells Home To People in 27 States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The capital isn't the only Washington in the nation—not by a long shot.

More than half the states have a city named after the first President.

The postal guide says 27 states have a community named Washington. They are Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

In addition, there are Washington Crossing, Boro, Depot, Grove, Heights, etc., in several states.

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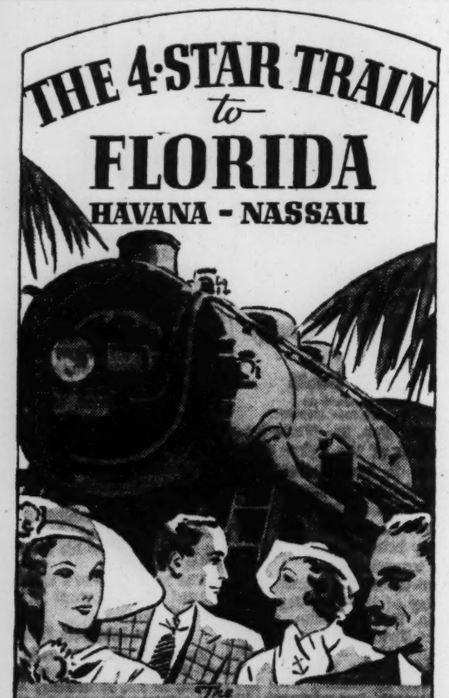
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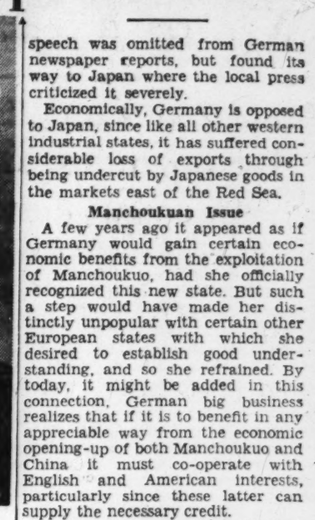
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World Awaits Effect of Tokyo Outbreak on Japanese Policy in Many Critical Centers

American Congress Stirred By Japan's Alarming Crisis; May Speed Naval Defenses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The national capital today is rocked by news of the Japanese assassinations—as far as that newspaper phrase is ever accurate. To the White House, State Department, and in the offices of congressmen associated in foreign affairs, the latest bulletins from Tokyo are being rushed. It has been several years since so sensational an effect has been produced by overseas developments.

Communication with the American Embassy in Tokyo was established at about 2 a. m. this morning, after it had been interrupted by the wall of silence that enclosed Japan for several hours.

Confirmation by Embassy

The Japanese Embassy soon received confirmation of the tragic deeds. Ambassador Hirosi Saito told the press this morning that the military uprising would not change the fundamental form of the Japanese Government or affect relations of Japan and the United States. The assassinations, he said, appeared to have been a gesture of protest by a limited group of soldiers.

The soldiers, Ambassador Saito said, apparently had no intention to try to take control of the Government. The men engaged in the movement, as well as other soldiers, were loyal to the Emperor, the Ambassador said. He reported order and peace prevailing throughout the capital and business restored to normal. A state of military precaution existed, he said, with soldiers protecting important buildings, but with the civil administration still in control.

Pittman's Warning Recalled

Despite the Ambassador's hope that American-Japanese relations would not be affected by the assassinations, it is already clear that a profound emotional effect has been produced in general public opinion. The recent stiffening in American policy toward Japan—exemplified in diplomatic activities, in the national defense appropriation bills, in speeches such as those of Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—is believed most certainly to be intensified by these events.

Indeed, the man in the street (and in Congress—in the view of experienced students of American thought—is likely to exclaim: "There, you see, Key Pittman must have had exclusive advance information from Tokyo." Senator Pittman recently warned, in a sensational Senate speech, of Japan's militaristic and aggressive intentions.

Defense in the Pacific

The first concrete result will be to speed passage through Congress of the pending Navy Department appropriations bill, with its expenditure of over half a billion dollars. Together with the recently enacted War Department appropriation bill, this raises the nation's spending in the coming year to the unprecedented peacetime total of about a billion dollars.

In addition, there is regular talk of establishing aviation landing fields in the Aleutian Islands, sweeping out in a great arc toward Japan. Already, army and navy programs measurably expand American defenses in the Hawaiian Islands and along the Pacific coast. All these national defense movements are expected to profit by the disturbances in Japan.

Calm Judgment Needed

This sentiment, thoughtful observers of Pacific affairs are prepared to admit, is rather illogical. They do not know what is really happening in Japan, and until the facts and their meaning become clearer, they regret these powerful emotional repercussions in American opinion.

It is just as likely that Japan is headed toward a great civil conflict between military and civil forces as it is that aggressive policies would be stronger. Such a civil conflict, rather than making Japan more formidable to the United States, might conceivably weaken the country for an extended period of years.

This viewpoint was expressed by Representative Sam D. McReynolds, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who concluded that the showdown "would draw the lines so closely that there may be a chance for civil authorities once more to gain control of the Government."

Chance for Civilians

Mr. McReynolds also said: "It has been generally understood for the past few years that the War Department of Japan was running the Government regardless of the views of civil officers and this seems manifest from the present press dispatches. If running the Government were left to the civil authorities of Japan, it would mean much to the peace of the world, especially in the Orient."

In this statement is epitomized a typical American reaction: that "present press dispatches" prove that "the War Department of Japan is running the Government." This is the viewpoint which will facilitate passage of bigger armament bills in Congress, and generally stiffen American policy.

Showdown on Control?

The other viewpoint—that such assassinations may bring about a showdown over control of the Japanese Government, and ultimately leave Japan in a less aggressive position—does not begin to be appreciated in congressional circles.

A second paramount result of the Tokyo events is being canvassed in inside circles here. It is expected that such assassinations will not blot out such lingering sympathies for Japan's policies as had existed in Great Britain. Similarly, it is expected that British and American reactions to Japan's motives will be closer together in future.

Anglo-American Trend

An important approach between London and Washington on far-eastern policy has been observed in recent months, and it was only intensified at the London Naval Conference. Now that Japan gives sign of political indiscipline and lack of civil order which is appalling to the western world, it is expected that the Anglo-American mutuality of view may be translated into firm policy.

Above and beyond the speculations about how American public opinion, in Congress and in the street, will take the assassinations, and what their effect on American-Japanese relations will be, is a very genuine sympathy with Japan in her grave problem of political assassination. The sheer tragedy of such manifestations is fully appreciated in the highest circles here, and it is to be expected that if and when proper opportunity presents itself an official expression of deep sympathy will be given by the responsible American officials.

Slot Machines Reappear In Saskatchewan Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan legislation banning the slot machine was held ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature at the recent sitting of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. Similar enactments have been upheld in Manitoba and Alberta.

The same day the judgment was issued slot machines reappeared in Regina stores after an absence of nearly a year.

Frederick C. Alderdice

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 26 (AP)—Frederick C. Alderdice, Newfoundland Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education, who passed on today, had served as Premier of Newfoundland before the Commission Government was established.

Mr. Alderdice assumed leadership of the Tory Party in Newfoundland in 1928, but was defeated by the Liberal leader, Sir Richard Squires, in the fall elections of that year.

In the general election in June, 1932, the Alderdice party was victorious and Mr. Alderdice became Premier. He issued a manifesto, which was accepted by the people, to change the form of government from a crown colony without a plebiscite in order to restore financial confidence, bring about better times and save the country from default.

Mr. Alderdice was elected vice-chairman of the present commission of six, the new ruling power in Newfoundland, upon passage of the Suspension Act by the British Parliament at London. The Governor, appointed by the King, acts as chairman of the commission.

Chinese Expect Fresh Drive By Japanese Army

(Continued from Page 1)

program and its implications which this correspondent has been able so far to obtain was given to him by an American observer who is an acknowledged authority on Far Eastern questions.

Drive on Communism

Here it is, as noted down at the time and checked over afterward for accuracy:

Firstly, Sino-Japanese co-operation against Communism. The effect of this would be to legalize, in Japanese eyes, the sending of Japanese troops to any desired region of China for the ostensible purpose of suppressing Communism—a term which undoubtedly would be used to cover everything regarded as anti-Japanese.

Secondly, China to abandon her traditional policy of playing off one power against the other. China would be obliged to agree to have no relations with any outside country except with Japanese consent and possibly under Japanese auspices.

Closest Co-operation

Thirdly, settlement of outstanding questions between China and Manchoukuo, and co-operation between China, Japan, and Manchoukuo in economic matters. Probably this would mean the formation of an economic bloc embracing the three countries and the extension of Manchoukuo currency southward into North China.

The effect of these demands, if conceded, would be to reduce China to a position vis à vis Japan comparable to that of Egypt toward Great Britain or of the Philippines toward the United States. The Chinese were given to understand that if they failed to comply they might expect the emergence along the coastal periphery, in the provinces of Shantung, Fukien and elsewhere, of autonomous movements, any attempt to suppress which would be resisted by Japan.

Backed Into Corner

There is little room for doubt that during the next two or three months Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will find himself backed into a corner where he will be obliged to sign on the dotted line or else risk a disastrous conflict. It can hardly amount to much else than a plain choice between almost complete capitulation to Japan, on the one hand, and armed resistance, on the other.

Administrative changes which have taken place at Nanking following the disablement of Wang Ching-wei by assassins at the opening of the Kuomintang Congress last November have helped to clear the way for a Sino-Japanese showdown. Previously General Chiang has contented himself with pulling governmental strings from his military headquarters wherever they might be located—latterly in remote Chengtu, the capital of bandit-threatened Szechuan Province.

All Up to Chiang

The Japanese were obliged to deal with whatever officials it might be possible to find in Nanking, but they were conscious that every matter of importance must be referred to the generalissimo for decision.

Since the inauguration of the new Chinese Government last December the position has been drastically changed. Chiang has taken personal charge of affairs at Nanking, succeeding Wang Ching-wei as chairman of the executive Yuan—a post which amounts virtually to the premiership. In effect he is also Foreign Minister, for it is generally recognized that the new appointee, Gen. Chang Chun, serves as little more than a mouthpiece for the generalissimo.

By Japanese military leaders this chance to get directly to grips with Chiang is hailed as a heaven-sent opportunity. Japanese diplomats acknowledge, however, that it creates a situation packed with dynamite.

"It may well be," one of them pointed out in Nanking, "that we are witnessing here the final scene in the drama, since at long last the principal actor has come on the stage."

China Crumbles

Thoughtful Chinese everywhere are turning anxious eyes upon Nanking. They wish they might believe the generalissimo when he assures them that at all costs China's sovereign rights shall be preserved, but many confess privately to deep misgivings as they watch North China and Inner Mongolia crumble gradually under the Japanese heel. Throughout the country there are gathering indications of a deep-seated yearning, rising to vociferous clamor in the case of student demonstrators, that something—anything—should be done to break the spell.

Among Chinese officials at Nanking the wistful hope continues to be voiced that America and Britain may get together before it is too late and present a united front against further Japanese encroachment. They cannot bring themselves to believe that the world will stand aside and see China converted overnight into a Japanese dependency. Yet, barring miracles, that is what the future seems clearly to hold in store.

The Emperor of Japan

Wide World — Hirohito — The Christian Science Monitor

The Ruler of the Japanese Empire Mounted on Hatsuyuki (White Snow) at Army Maneuvers

Japan's Slowness In China Declared Motive for Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—Japanese army hotheads' dissatisfaction with the slow rate of advance in China is the reason given the Monitor by an English expert just returned from the Far East for the military coup in Tokyo.

Although the information received is considered to be still too meager to show fully what motives lay behind the young officers' action, it is known that a considerable portion of the army wants to extend Japanese control over China much faster than the money allocated by Finance Minister Takahashi permitted. This section, it is pointed out, was displeased at the failure to set up a completely autonomous regime for the five northern provinces of China. Furthermore, there has always been strong support among the military for the theory that the armed forces should be independent of political control. A setback to this thesis was registered at the general election just concluded.

It is not believed here that today's tragic happenings will have any effect on Japan's attitude toward the London Naval Conference. It is expected that the refusal to sign any new agreement will be maintained but that the previous tacit understanding that Japan will not try to build up to parity with the United States and Great Britain at present will be undisturbed.

Atlanta's PWA Laborers Awarded Union Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ga.—A ruling, ordering that laborers constructing the local post offices receive wages in accordance with Atlanta's present union wage scales, was issued by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

This statement overruled the decision of Mr. Frank Carter, Atlanta attorney and former president of the Atlanta Bar Association. As a result structural steel workers, hired at 40 cents an hour, must be paid $1.25; bricklayers, hired at 75 cents an hour, will get $1.25; carpenters, hired at 40 cents an hour, must be paid 90 cents; plasterers, hired at 60 cents an hour, will receive $1.

Bulgarian Public Refused to Read Subsidized Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The official organ of the Government, Novi Dni (New Days), has been stopped for lack of funds, which is considered by observers as one more striking piece of evidence of the breakdown of the dictatorial idea in Bulgaria.

When the present regime seized power nearly two years ago, it set up an organization to popularize the dictatorship among the masses. It was called "Obnova" (Renewal) and consisted of hundreds of paid propagandists. On Sundays and holidays public meetings were held.

The radio was copiously used also and a new paper was founded. It was richly subsidized by the Government, printed in the state printing office, and served by the Bulgarian legations abroad. No Bulgarian publication was so favored. In fact, many opposition papers were stopped and the others placed under a very severe censorship.

Yet, in spite of all this, Novi Dni has now collapsed. The people refused to read it. It ran deeper and deeper "into the red" and was such a burden upon the state that it was stopped.

Air Line Hostesses

Air lines in the United States employ 197 young women as hostesses.

Japan Organizes Group to Exploit China's Resources

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26 (AP)—Long-heralded schemes for Sino-Japanese co-operation in the exploitation of China's vast natural resources are nearing realization, a survey discloses.

While American and British interests stand cautiously aloof, Japanese capitalists are laying the ground for heavy investments in mines, industries, railways and agricultural projects throughout China.

In the rich and teeming Yangtse Valley—once recognized by the powers as a sphere of British influence—Japanese capital plans to entrench itself through the medium of the newly organized Sino-Japanese Trade Council.

Broad Program

Simultaneously, in North China, a broad program for the development of "basic industries" is getting under way, under the aegis of the Japanese Army and the South Manchuria Railway, chief instruments of Japanese military and economic penetration in continental Asia.

Organization of the Sino-Japanese Trade Council was the outcome of a goodwill visit by Chinese business leaders and officials to Japan. The board of directors of the new trade promotion group contains many "big names," including heads of the important banks of the two countries. Japan's great investment houses, Mitsubishi and Matsui, are also represented.

To Develop Industries

In general, says its organizers, the Sino-Japanese Trade Council will promote the investment of Japanese capital in projects aimed at the development of China's raw materials. Minerals, cotton and wool are among the goods Japan hopes to help China produce in larger quantities. Much of the increased output would be absorbed by Japanese industries.

The council expects to demand and receive the full co-operation and assistance from the Chinese and Japanese governments.

With the Japanese army securely in the saddle in North China, observers see no possibility of a hitch in the Japanese plan to tie that area to Japan in a loosely-joined economic bloc.

Other Phases

Railway construction is expected to be a major phase of Sino-Japanese co-operation in North China.

Japanese interests have also evinced interest in the huge iron deposits of Shantung.

Japan also proposes to lend technical aid to North China farmers in the growing of high quality cotton. Some Japanese observers foresee a gradual drop in Japanese raw cotton imports from the United States as China's industry is stimulated.

Another benefit Japan hopes to gain from its newly won position in North China is the revision of customs tariffs.

Brazil Studies Farms

Brazil's federal council for foreign trade is studying the creation of small farm co-operatives equipped with machinery, experts and finances to aid cotton planters throughout the country.

Swing to Moderates at Voting Brings New Militarist Revolt

Behind meager dispatches from Tokyo, Shanghai and other points outside Japan, today's military coup appears to be a rebellious reaction of the young military against the restraining liberal hand placed on their impatient shoulders by the general election of Feb. 20.

That election, coming at a time when party government itself faced a future of further subordination to military and Fascist tendencies, registered a sweeping victory for the antimilitary, liberal Minseito Party.

The Seiyukai Party, far more inclined than the Minseito to fall in with demands of the military, lost its former clear majority over all parties in the last Diet. Dr. Kisaburo Suzuki, president of the Seiyukai, lost his seat, as did several other prominent leaders.

Minseito meanwhile amassed 205 seats to the Seiyukai's 174.

Absorption of China

Given the explosive temper of the younger military officers—as shown since 1931 by their action in forcing along the Manchurian invasion, assassinating Premier Inukai in 1932 and aggressively urging the policy of absorbing China—it could hardly have been expected that they would take without protest the election setback.

The reported assassination of Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito as well as of Premier Keisuke Okada gives substance to the conclusion that the military have tried to strike the head from the liberal movement. Premier Okada, like Viscount Saito immediately before him in the same office, headed a government formed on a national, non-party basis. Both men, however, leaned toward sympathy with aims of the Minseito rather than the Seiyukai.

An Interwoven Fabric

Liberal tendencies of the Minseito run back to the origins of the two major parties, as do the relatively more reactionary policies of the Seiyukai. At different periods the colors have changed, and sweeping generalizations are not accurate in the complex, subtly modulated fabric of Japanese party politics.

For example, the first party in Japan and the immediate forerunner of the Seiyukai was the Jiyuto, or Liberal Party, founded in 1881. When the Seiyukai in 1900 replaced the Jiyuto, it took the mild-sounding name of "Friends of Constitutional Government."

But in Japan parties represent for the most part collections of men seeking office, rather than defending any given set of tenets. This tendency, found in some form wherever the allure of gaining political power causes parties to subordinate principles to expediency, is carried to greater lengths in Japan than in most Western countries having democratic or parliamentary government.

Moreover, the Oriental conceptions of political morality and of the mystical nature of the monarchy, as in some way the embodiment of the nation, influence party politics. This is especially evident in the traditional opposition between political parties and the military services, since the latter have direct access to the Emperor and hold that they are above the dictates of party politicians.

Military Traditions

The Seiyukai, as the oldest existing party which from 1900 to 1915 controlled the Government, and which carries over the traditions of Japan's military past, comes naturally by its present sympathy with the military. But even the Seiyukai does not go far enough for the most aggressive among the young officers.

The Minseito, founded in 1927 from a branch of the Kaishinto, or Reform Party, the second in Japan which dated from 1882, is younger, more modern and so open to more liberal ideas. A Minseito Cabinet resigned in 1931 following the Manchurian invasion. The famous Shidehara policy of friendship with China was developed under the Minseito Government.

Hence it was the Seiyukai which in 1931 put through the actual consolidation of gains in Manchuria. In 1932 a "National" Government under Viscount Saito continued the strong Japanese policy, but began to temper it. Since 1934 Premier Okada had been continuing this liberalizing policy.

Apparently the army has called a halt.

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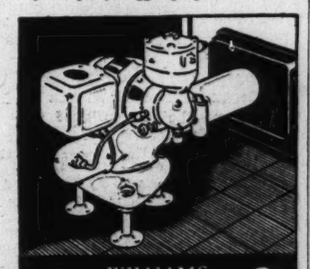

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

through his sea-safety legislation. Two of his subordinates, F. L. Adams, chief investigator and special agent of the bureau, and Commander H. McCoy Jones, senior navigation officer, are forced out for insubordination. These dismissals are seen by some as a drive to sabotage the campaign for higher standards of safety at sea. Secretary Roper, however, tells the press that he is for reforms; so prospects brighten that constructive legislation will win over departmental tempests.

WPA—Partisan Bestowal of Jobs Charged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—West Virginia's two Democratic Senators fall out. Senator Holt, the United States Senate's youngest member, charges the senior Senator, Matthew M. Neely, with turning the State's WPA into a gigantic patronage machine. The Senate, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, listens in embarrassment as Senator Holt depicts a feudal setup, with Senator Neely in the role of overlord, and with each state county presided over by a boss, who doles out jobs on the basis of partisanship.

Republicans in West Virginia gleefully plan to permit these warring Senators to write their campaign material; they see an excellent chance of carrying the State. The nation cannot ignore this detailed exposition of patronage abuses; it wonders if such conditions are widespread; the Administration prepares to investigate, but already revelations have thrown profound discredit on the WPA.

Details of WPA disclosures: Page 1.

Strikes—Parley Refused at Akron With Men Out

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio—The Administration's leading trouble-shooter hastens here to mediate the strike of 14,000 employees in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. As yet mediation is difficult, since P. W. Litchfield, Goodyear president, refuses to meet with the men until they return to work. Strikers block incoming and outgoing shipments, 1000 employees are barricaded within the plants. Strikers ask that three days' notice be given men who are to be laid off.

Boston—Some 1500 union and non union garment workers have given their representatives a mandate to call a strike at their discretion. Higher wages and shorter hours are the objectives. An excellent chance for a solution still exists, as labor and employers take the first step that leads to peace—a get-together.

Seeds—$50,000,000 Loan Bill Vetoed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—President Roosevelt pulls on the econmy purse strings to veto the $50,000,000 seed loan bill. The needs of the farmers can be met for much less, without the necessity of a legislative authorization, the President states in his veto message. The President's stated aim in 1934 when he signed a $40,000,000 seed loan bill, was to taper off these expenditures. Upping the amount to $50,000,000 is hardly tapering off.

Capital—Partisans Spar and Statesmen Ponder

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—A freak dust storm coats the capital; political charges jolt Congress out of its listlessness, inflationists fail to marshal support behind the Patman bonus greenback bill, President Roosevelt stays indoors to work on what may result soon in a new budget covering farm and bonus needs; Rexford Tugwell is perpetuated in the New Deal, as he obtains further leave of absence from Columbia University; the State Department considers withdrawal from the London Naval Conference, unless nations cease kicking the football of European politics around.

Crime—Lehman's Bills Make Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y.—The public, appealed to by Governor Lehman to save his anticrime program, responds favorably. Only four of Governor Lehman's 60 crime bills are ready for the statute books; two have been passed by both branches of the Legislature; the remainder languish in the Judiciary Committee, while politics flourish like the green bay tree. Governor Lehman named three "lawyer legislators" whom he charges with hamstringing his program. The Governor is believed to have the obstructionists on the run by his bold offensive.

Coal—Miners and Producers Confer

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Miners and Pennsylvania coal producers sit down to thrash out a new agreement to replace the present one that expires March 31. Miners, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, demand increased wages, a six-hour day and a five-day week. Producers demand lower wages and no shortening of the work week.

Demands seem hopelessly opposite, but successful conferences frequently start in this fashion. Agreement is particularly important, since the Pennsylvania coal fields, harried by "bootleg coal" production, are a national trouble spot.

De Valera—Sees Accord With London Near

Dublin, Irish Free State (AP)—Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council, expressed belief it would not be difficult for the Irish Free State to reach an agreement on defense with the British Government.

"An independent Ireland will never allow itself to be used as a base for an attack against the United Kingdom, if the major Anglo-Irish questions are settled," he asserted.

Sea Safety Moves Speeded Despite Ouster of Aides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Out of the embers of a sharp personal conflict in the Department of Commerce arose at least one thing today—the prospect of early legislation providing increased funds for steamship inspection and for a sweeping reorganization of the Federal Government's facilities for assuring higher standards of safety at sea.

Following confirmation of dismissal of two subordinate officials of the bureau of steamboat inspection of the Department of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, declared that he was strongly behind the long slate of sea safety legislation now pending in Congress and that he has reason to believe that Congress would act upon the measure in the near future.

Weaver May Resign

Reports that Mr. Roper and other high officials of the department had been luke-warm, if not actually hostile, to the proposed legislation constituted an important element in the heated controversy which has so far resulted in the dismissal of two officials most energetic in the past in the drive toward improved sea safety laws, and promises to cause the resignation of Joseph B. Weaver, director of the steamboat bureau.

Mr. Weaver declared this morning that he would not "be forced out" before the legislation which he was instrumental in preparing and advocating before Congress has been enacted. He expects this will be accomplished soon. It is reliably indicated that twhen this task is completed he will follow out of the service his two subordinates whom he has defended to the utmost of his ability and whose dismissal was ordered without his knowledge or consent.

Spoils System Row Hits West Virginia

(Continued from Page 1)

state of complete political control over the supposedly nonpartisan works progress experiment in one state at least.

In one county, Sen. Holt charged, the local district attorney was boss, in another, "there is a committee to pass upon the applications." in another, the assistant U. S. Attorney had power.

Mr. Neely defended Mr. McCullough, but then threw charges at Sen. Holt in turn, which the latter promised to answer later.

"There is now on file in the Fairmont office, a communication from him," said Senator Neely, "demanding, in effect, that Fuccy Bros., of Weston, never be given a dollar's worth of WPA work because they have not supported him." Another communication from Senator Holt, he charged, urged that a specific man be placed on the WPA pay roll.

Impartial sources within West Virginia declare that at the outset, the old FERA work was on a nonpartisan and efficient plane under William N. Beehler, and that it continued so, so long as Mr. Hopkins had authority to enforce his wishes. Lacking the safeguards of civil service, however, and the merging of FERA into WPA, local political chiefs got the better of the situation; Mr. Beehler left, and overhead mounted.

Senator Neely announced that Mr. Hopkins had been asked to investigate and report on every one of the detailed charges of Senator Holt. Under such conditions, the first careful probe of what is actually going on within a WPA state administration seems likely.

Educators Lash Politics in Education

(Continued from Page 1)

lationship of education to social construction, division of the social income among Government agencies including that of education, social and economic security for the teaching profession, educational activities to reduce unsocial behavior, crime and delinquency, enlistment of the support of lay groups for educational programs, and extension of opportunities for rural children.

Protest Boston Ousting

A resolution based on the failure to retain Dr. Payson Smith as state commissioner of education in Massachusetts and deploring the introduction of politics into the schools was passed, despite the determined opposition of Frederick J. Gillis, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston, who with two other delegates voted against it.

The resolution was not part of the formal report of the committee but came before the convention bearing the signatures of the members of the executive committee of the department. The statement accompanying the resolution said:

"The facts in connection with this case in Massachusetts are such that it is difficult to realize that this event could have happened in America and especially in Massachusetts, with its brilliant educational traditions, enriched by distinguished leaders such as Horace Mann and Charles W. Eliot."

Condemns Politics in Schools

The resolution put the convention on record to "condemn, as contrary to the principles upon which the public schools of America were founded, any removal or appointment of a teacher, administrator, or any other employee of these schools, on the basis of or in any manner because of political or partisan considerations; and further, that this statement be construed as applying to educational positions nationally, in the various states, and in the local school systems; and further, that we condemn not only those without our profession who would desecrate the high purposes for which our schools were founded and are maintained, but even more do we denounce those within our own ranks, as being more culpable than any others and unworthy of membership in our profession, who aid and abet partisan political acts affecting the schools or who themselves resort to political manipulation to secure positions in the schools."

Endorsed by Superintendents

Francis L. Bailey, state superintendent of schools, Vermont, announced that the resolution had the endorsement of the National Council of State Superintendents of Education.

Immediately, Mr. Gillis moved to table, declaring that the official publication of the National Education Association had conveyed an erroneous impression of what had happened and had quoted only from such newspapers as are known to be openly hostile to Gov. James M. Curley.

Mr. Gillis added that the new commissioner, Daniel A. Reardon, had "educational qualifications and experience at the time of his appointment greater than those possessed by Payson Smith at the time of his appointment."

Boos From Audience

The audience began to boo Mr. Gillis and there were calls to him to prove his statement. When he was able to continue Mr. Gillis asked that Massachusetts be allowed to settle its affairs itself. The State Teachers Federation, he asserted, "is split about 50-50," and he said, "passage of the resolution will work serious harm to the department of superintendence and the National Education Association in Massachusetts, greater than anyone in this hall now appreciates."

If the state system of education were functioning efficiently, Mr. Gillis asked, "should a commissioner go outside the State for the majority of the local superintendents, and would we have slipped from fourth to twentieth place in the list of states for educational qualifications?"

Called a Political Trick

Henry W. Holmes of Harvard University declared that Dr. Payson Smith was "ousted by a political trick," that "Governor Curley knew when he sent the appointment of Dr. Smith that it would not be approved by the Council," and that "no one who knows anything about the whole business as it was conducted can possibly doubt the strong effect that political consideration had throughout the entire time."

Called upon by Mr. Gillis to prove his statement, Mr. Holmes remarked:

"We none of us were born yesterday, Mr. Gillis," to which there was a round of applause.

Francis G. Blair, former State Commissioner of Education in Illinois and former president of the National Education Association, said:

"Payson Smith is not a local figure but a national institution and the way in which he was eliminated from his office concerns every state in the country."

Ballard D. Remy, superintendent of schools, Longmeadow, Mass., stated:

"The Massachusetts Federation of Teachers never had an opportunity to vote on this issue. The board of directors at one time voted for Dr. Smith and after considerable manipulation changed their vote and several of them have since received appointments in the office of the new commissioner."

Belittles Gillis's Defense

Worcester Warren of Bridgeport, Conn., who had obtained the floor for Mr. Gillis to extend his remarks, declared that "Mr. Gillis's reasons are so weak and our admiration for Dr. Smith is so great that we should pass the resolution." And John J. Desmond Jr., superintendent of schools, Chicopee, Mass., spoke as a Massachusetts youth who had received a number of appointments at the hands of Dr. Smith.

Mr. Gillis cast the only vote in favor of tabling the resolution and was joined by only two delegates in declaring against it on a rising vote.

The other resolutions proposed by the committee covering a school program, freedom of the schools, adult education, research, the needs of small schools and adequate financing for education, were passed with only minor changes in phraseology.

An effort on the part of the committee on reorganization, headed by Paul C. Stetson, Superintendent of Schools, Indianapolis, to discontinue the publication of yearbooks failed of passage.

The delegates voted also to continue the publication of official proceedings of conventions and, in addition, to publish annually a report of an appraisal committee, which the reorganization group had asked, the appraisal to point out the trends of the convention.

The committee recommendation was accepted to limit in the future the affiliation of allied groups, of which the department now has 13, and to discourage the scheduling of other meetings at the time of the convention.

Would Hit New Group

This would apply to the new group, the John Dewey Society for the Study of Education, whose more radical utterances on the day preceeding the opening of the convention have constituted a thorn to the more conservative element, to 42 groups which met here this week and to the breakfasts, luncheons and dinners which occupied almost six pages in this year's convention program.

The convention accepted the reorganization committee's recommendation to continue distribution of a research bulletin; to maintain the Education Research Association and to expand its work; to appoint a continuing committee to determine policies, procedures and organization which would make the exhibits more useful to the school people, and to send to the educational policies commission the problem of effecting a national organization of school forces in objectives, activities and structure representative of the full scope of public education."

Use of "Guild" Opposed

The committee had used the term "guild" in its proposal for a national organization to bring together all educational groups, a terminology which brought some criticism as being too suggestive of labor groups.

Mr. Stetson explained that "guild" had been used in the medieval sense of guilds of scholars, but the convention accepted the recommendation of E. E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools, Houston, Texas, to substitute "unified professional organizations."

For the first time in the history of the department, representatives of the three major political parties were invited to discuss their policies and bid for the votes of the 1,000,000 teachers and school administrators of the nation.

Politicians Given Opening

"The Democratic Party is trying to make the American Constitution useful as an instrument of government" declared Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, "instead of preserving it in alcohol on the shelf of some museum."

Only two new-deal policies have been declared unconstitutional, he pointed out, wheras between 1920 and 1930 some 65 acts of Congress were outlawed by the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Barkley listed as achievements of the present Administration an increase of $15,000,000,000 in the annual income of the people; an increase of $32,000,000 in the value of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange; an increase of more than $50,000,000,000 in the wealth of the nation; an increase in bank deposits to a new all-time peak under the government's guarantee of security.

Other Achievements

He also listed "the enaction and administration of the soundest and wisest banking laws ever enacted in the history of the United States"; the refinancing of more than 500,000 farms together with a voluntary reduction of $150,000,000 in indebtedness and the reduction of more than $60,000,000 annually in interest rates to farmers; relief of more than 1,000,000 small American homes, an increase of 250 per cent in building permits in one year; passage of stock regulating laws; reduction of unemployment from 14,000,000 to less than 9,000,000, and passage of the Social Security Act.

Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, speaking for the Republican Party, scourged the Democrats for "the greatest extravagance the nation ever saw" and the Socialists for having brought bankruptcy to the British Treasury.

The Roosevelt Administration has been busily engaged in fulfilling the Socialist promises of the 1932 campaign, he said, and meanwhile the Republicans are being labeled "Conservatives."

"What we need is a new definition of liberalism," said Mr. Allen. "Liberalism, as it is going today, means a greater and greater guarantee by Government that a man can live without work, a greater and greater degree of social security, whether he works or not.

And here is the profoundly significant fact. It means less and less personal liberty for the individual, for every time the individual gains something in the way of security, he must surrender something in the way of free action and liberty to work out his own destiny. That is where the law of diminishing returns comes in. We are now at that point. That is why we need a new definition of liberalism."

Retires

A. J. Stoddard
Retiring President of the National Education Association, Department of Superintendence

Thomas Defends Socialists

Norman Thomas of NewYork City, speaking for the Socialist Party, condemned both the New Deal and the "Old Deal," predicted that the nation is heading into a new economic catastrophe, and urged planning for abundance, which he asserted requires social ownership.

In the next campaign, he said, the Socialists will demand a genuine program of social security as against old-age and unemployment, a genuine housing program requiring public housing and radical change in taxation, a workers' rights amendment to the Constitution conferring upon Congress unequivocally the power to adopt necessary social and economic legislation for the well-being of the people, a halt in "wild and wasteful military expenditures," genuine neutrality for peace and isolation from war.

The Ultimate End

"Behind these immediate demands," said Mr. Thomas, "will be our purpose to bring about a transfer from private to public ownership of the great essentials of modern production—the natural resources, the public utilities, the banking system and the key industries.

"We shall operate them under directorates representing consumers and producers. Over them all we shall set up a national economic planning council, a board of strategy in the war against poverty. The primary purpose of that board is to plan for abundance."

Three Seek Presidency

The delegates are choosing a new president today from among three city superintendents of schools, William J. Bogan of Chicago, Carroll R. Reed of Minneapolis and A. L. Threlkeld of Denver. Friends of Frederick H. Bair of Shaker Heights, Ohio, had been making a campaign for him but Mr. Bair seconded Mr. Threlkeld's nomination. There are two candidates for the office of second vice-president, Jesse Mason of Canton, Ohio, and J. W. Ramsey of Fort Smith, Ark., and three candidates for a member of the executive committee for four years, J. C. Cochran of San Antonio, Texas, W. Howard Pillsbury of Schenectady, N. Y., and Merle Abbett of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The retiring president, A. J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Providence, R. I., becomes first vice-president.

Chicago to Adopt Eastern Time Sunday

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Testimony favoring Chicago's inclusion in the eastern standard time zone got under way yesterday before a Interstate Commerce Commission hearing, after Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes declared the change would be made from central standard time next Sunday, regardless of the commission's ruling.

Mr. Hodes told Clyde B. Aitchison, veteran member of the I. C. C., that the council's petition which brought about the hearing was merely intended to bring the railroads in line with Chicago's new time. The council last Nov. 4 adopted a resolution making eastern standard time effective here at 2 a. m. Sunday, March 1.

E. A. Bilitzke, assistant attorney general of Michigan, filed a written appearance on behalf of that State, joining in the plea of Chicago for an extension of the eastern time belt. The commission's order for the hearing here directed that the feasibility of eastern time for all Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin be considered along with Chicago's plea.

Power Line Rushed

What is believed to be a world's record for power line construction has been established by forces of the Metropolitan Water District, working on the building of the Colorado River aqueduct, when 450 miles of high voltage transmission line were built in 300 consecutive days.

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President Goes To Relief Fund For Seed Money

(Continued from Page 1)

so on the theory that it was proper to taper off the crop-loan system, which had been initiated on a large scale as early as 1931, rather than to cut it off abruptly, particularly since such loans would serve a useful purpose in aiding certain farmers unable to qualify for crop-production loans through the newly-established farmers production credit associations, and that the 1934 loan by the Government should thus be considered as a tapering-off loan.

It is true that I gave my approval to a $60,000,000 crop production loan for 1935, but this loan was primarily for relief purposes, principally in the drought-stricken areas, and I recommended to the Congress that the cost of such loans should properly be defrayed from the appropriation for relief purposes.

From Unobligated Balances

Accordingly, $60,000,000 was appropriated from unobligated balances under allocations from the appropriation of $525,000,000 for relief in stricken agricultural areas contained in the Emergency Appropriation Act pased the previous year.

"In my budget message transmitting the 1937 budget, I stated:

"If the Congress enacts legislation at the coming session which will impose additional charges upon the Treasury for which provision is not already made in this bulget, I strongly urge that additional taxes be provided to cover such charges."

"No provision was made in the financial program for the fiscal year 1936 or the fiscal year 1937 for additional crop loans and, notwithstanding my budget statement, quoted above, the Congress by this bill authorizes an additional draft upon the Treasury for $50,000,000 for new crop loans without making provision for any revenue to cover such loans.

County Cuts Taxes Through Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Maybe it sounds like a fairy story, but Orangeburg County's taxes are 75 per cent lower than they were when the depression began. And there's the annual audit of county affairs to prove it.

The audit revealed that the county tax levy had been reduced by $199,340 or 75 per cent between 1930 and 1935, and dropped from $248,002 to $59,662 for the fiscal year 1934-35. Taxes which amounted to $3.83 per capita in the county in 1930 were reduced by 1934 to 94 cents for each individual.

A deficit approximately $48,972 June 30, 1929, was converted into a cash balance on hand of $82,331 by June 30, 1935. County operating expenses tumbled from $3.97 per capita in 1930 to $2.48 in 1935.

Senator Henry R. Sims attributed the improved condition in county affairs to three factors: County affairs have been administered in the interest of the taxpayer and not the politicians. Taking our offices off the fee system and placing them on salaries has meant a saving of more than $20,000 a year. More efficient collection and more general distribution of the tax burden.

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Plan of British Unions Urged To Solve A. F. of L. Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Possibility of a split in the American Federation of Labor over the method of organizing the basic industries could have been avoided if union labor had surveyed the best ways of organizing industry, as British labor did some years ago, according to Dr. H. A. Millis, member of the first National Labor Relations Board and chairman of the department of economics at the University of Chicago.

The type of labor organization best suited to each industry is determined by the character of the industry, Dr. Millis noted. No single pattern fits all. The industrial union, urged by John L. Lewis for the mass production industries, is best adapted to some fields. The craft union, which dominates in the A. F. of L., has its logical place in other sections.

Solution Held Possible

Since the nature of labor's work evolves the most suitable kinds of organization in each case, Dr. Millis remarked that he saw no cause for an upheaval in the labor movement at this time. He felt that the issue between labor's biggest union, the United Mine Workers, of which Mr. Lewis is president, and the A. F. of L. could be solved without an open break between the two.

British labor was perplexed by the same problem of organization some years ago and settled it peacefully, the labor board member recalled.

The way the British tackled the question was to appoint a committee to study how labor could best organize all the workers within an industry, and where the most useful plan was to organize the skilled and semi-skilled by their trades or crafts. The report which was submitted to the British Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh in 1927 is the best thing he has ever seen on industrial unionism, Dr. Millis observed.

Room for Both Types

"There are some extremists who still think that labor must adopt one or the other type of unions throughout, organizing exclusively by industries or else by skilled trades," he commented. "Both these viewpoints, I believe, are wrong.

"Though a minority is convinced that only industrial unions should be permitted, this is not the judgment of Mr. Lewis and his associates as I have read their statements and talked with them. Their plans for industrial unionism are limited at this time to the basic industries and they declare their purpose to leave the old craft unions alone.

Cites Other Experiences

"This policy seems wise from the experience of other countries. Toward the close of the last century a Socialist regime in Sweden decreed that all labor unions must be made over into industrial unions and that the craft unions must go. The order was never carried out, though the party in office had the authority to enforce it, because craft unions demonstrated that they had a legitimate work, which could not be done by industrial unions.

"When in Germany in 1927, I found that while industrial unionism was paramount, union leaders recognized the need of unions of skilled craftsmen in certain trades.

Industrial Unions

"On the other hand, where the craft unions predominate as they do in this country, the craftsmen must in their turn concede that the industrial union has its own growing place in industry.

"The class of industry to which industrial unionism adopts itself better than craft unionism contains labor's largest possibilities for organization today. These basic industries are expanding more rapidly than the fields of business to which craft unionism is best fitted.

Labor at Turning Point

"Hence if labor should make a success of organizing the mass production industries into industrial unions, the development of industrial unionism will outrun the increase in craft unionism during the next period of labor history.

"Entrance of a great number of new industrial unionists into the labor movement might cause a shift in the balance of power in the American Federation of Labor and change labor's traditional policies, political and economic."

Mrs. Hoover Lauds Service of Women

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26 (AP)—American women who served overseas during the World War were praised here by Mrs. Herbert Hoover for having worked "as efficiently, as effectively, as untiringly as though you were doing it under the most ideal homeland conditions of any business or professional woman."

The former President's wife, greeting members of the Women's Overseas Service League, recalled the countless tasks league members performed while in the service, and declared these women "are still enlisted together, and fighting on in our way—in the way we learned together."

As a member of the league's San Francisco unit, Mrs. Hoover spoke during the organization's nationally broadcast program.

"We who know the sound of singing shell and bursting shrapnel, we realize now that war is still on, that it has been going on for thousands of years, and will go on for thousands of years to come—the war inside human nature, between the helpfulness forces and the selfishness forces," she said.

Employment Ebb Declared Seasonal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — A 1.8 per cent decline in industrial employment between December and January was interpreted Feb. 21 by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, as a seasonal recession rather than a sign of lagging recovery.

The decrease was said to represent a reduction of approximately 129,000 workers over the month interval. It was accompanied by a $9,000,000 drop in weekly wage disbursements for the period.

Comparing January, 1936, figures with January, 1935, Miss Perkins sadi there were 470,000 more workers employed in the industries studied with gain concentrated largely in the durable goods group. Decreases in factory employment from December to January have occurred in 12 of the preceding 16 years for which information is available.

Death Valley Tourist's Goal

Death Valley in California has become a popular goal of tourists, with 42,061 visitors reported last year, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the 1933-34 total.

Shown at Palm Beach Free Art Exhibit

Hanneman's "Nobleman in Armour," From Knoedler Collection

Van Dyck's "Ann Carr," From the Lord Duveen Collection

Legion Submits Plans for Action To Combat Reds

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26 (AP)—The American Legion, completing a year's review of Communism in the United States, recommended today a three-point legislative program as a means of combating the spread of the doctrine in this country.

The Legion, in a 200-page booklet on the results of its survey, urged Congress to pass laws which will close all immigration for 10 years; make mandatory for the United States immigration service to deport all alien-born persons who are members of any group "that proposes to change or overthrow this Government by force or violence," and make it mandatory for the immigration service to immediately deport all aliens who enter the country illegally and provide for the finger printing of all persons.

The report covered various phases of communistic work in the United States and said:

"The greatest weapon with which to successfully combat Communism, and its kindred diseases, is education."

Communistic activities among youth and in agricultural regions came in for particular attention in the report.

"The Communists have directed that a major portion of the activity in the United States of America be among the youth," the report said.

"Communist agitators have also given a goodly portion of their time and effort to stirring up trouble in agriculture," it continued, "California has been the center of Communistic activities on the Pacific coast, due to the fact that California is basically an agricultural state. In one year the Communist Party fomented strikes in California agriculture that involved over 50,000 workers and threatened for a time to tie up California crops entirely."

The committee which conducted the investigation also reported that the Communist Party had a place on the ballot in all except 15 states in 1934. In 1928 the party was on the ballot in only 16 states.

Communists to Speak On National Network

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Communist Party will be given its first free time on a coast-to-coast radio hookup March 5, it was disclosed yesterday.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the party, will speak over a Columbia Broadcasting System network from 10:45 to 11 p. m., eastern standard time, on "The Communist position in 1936."

His remarks will be answered the following night at the same time by Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R) of New York, vigorous foe of Communism. His subject will be "Communism vs. Americanism."

William S. Paley, president of Columbia, said that granting the Communists time was in line with the chain's policy of giving all sides a fair hearing.

South American Attack On Reds Wins High Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Noting that "the Republic of Brazil, supported by Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru and Ecuador, is leading the movement against Communism in South America," the Pan-American Round Table has adopted resolutions here congratulating governments of those countries "for their devotion to the ideas and ideals of Bolivar and George Washington, and for their continued active belief in true patriotic Americanism."

Anti-Red Farmers Claim Success in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Under sponsorship of the Associated Farmers of California, Inc., an organization formed to protect agriculture against Communism, the welfare of the laborer has been increased greatly in California's fields and orchards.

This is the report of Holmes Bishop, chairman of the Orange County unit of the Farmers' group, who appeared before newspaper men here recently to explain the organization.

Palm Beach Residents Exhibit Collection of the Old Masters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—When people take down from their walls paintings of a monetary value aggregating more than $1,000,000 and arrange an exhibit of old masters, free for the public, that is news.

This neighborly act took place in Palm Beach recently when 71 paintings were lent for the exhibit arranged by the Society of the Four Arts. And what is more this exhibit was called the first annual exhibition, which holds out promise of similar delights for other seasons. More than 400 visitors called daily during the eight days of the exhibit.

Famous Masters

The exhibition presented examples of paintings ranging from the twelfth century to the nineteenth century. Famous masters of the Flemish, Dutch, Spanish and Italian schools were represented together with Rembrandt, Goya, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Lely, Reynolds, Romney, Stuart and Turner.

The Rembrandt canvas was "Aristotle Before the Bust of Homer," and was from the collection of Lord Duveen.

There were two Romneys, including "The Charteris Children," also from Lord Duveen's collection. Other paintings representative of the English school included "John Hill, Esquire," loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Ritt Norton, and "The Duke of Cumberland" from the collection of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel J. McCarthy, both by Gainesborough. Sir Thomas Lawrence was represented by "Mrs. Alice Goode," also lent by Dr. and Mrs. McCarthy.

Two Americans

There was one of Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Benedetto Saluzzo Dellamanta" from the collection of Mrs. Joseph Davies. Two Americans were included in the exhibition, Gilbert Stuart's "George Washington" from an anoymous collection and Thomas Sully's "Portrait of a Gentleman," lent by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Warden.

One of the painting from the Spanish school was "The Macaroni Eater" by Juseppe de Ribera. This was a loan from Dr. Frank G. Macomber. A Murillo, "Madonna and Child," was lent by Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Reynolds. Mrs. Henry R. Rea's collection contributed in a large measure to the Spanish section. Paintings from Mrs. Rea included canvases by Martinez del Mazo, Alonzo Sanchez Coello, and Juan Carreno de Miranda. "St. Martin and the Beggar," by an unknown Spanish artist was a notable loan by Mrs. Rea.

A group of Van Dycks included "Phillip, Duke of Richmond," from Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shearston, "Ann Carr," another loan from the Lord Duveen collection, and (probably) "Brother of Lucas de Wael," loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Krantz.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Mesker lent a beautiful Venetian "Madonna and Child With the Infant St. John" by Marco Belli.

Primitives Shown

Primitives from a number of different schools were contributed by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phipps and included a Byzantine Fragment. An Italian primitive which received comment was "St. George and the Dragon," loaned by Mrs. Lorenzo E. Woodhouse.

The Society of the Four Arts, organized in January, includes in its membership financiers, society leaders, writers, painters, sculptors, musicians, composers, playwrights, architects, all representative of the best in their lines.

Its officers are: Maude Howe Elliott, honorary president; Hugh Dillman, president; Mrs. George C. van Dusen, first vice-president; Mrs. Frederick Johnson, second vice-president; Mme. Louise Homer, third vice-president; C. Percival Dietsch, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Alfred G. Kay, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Mary E. Aleshire, director.

Vivisection Fight Opens in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Increased legislative support for a bill to exempt dogs from vivisection in New York State was reported today by the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, which has proposed the legislation at each session of the State Legislature for the last 15 years.

While the bill has never been reported out of committee, some progress has been made toward making it a law in New York, it was said at the society's headquarters here. For one reason, it has been placed in favorable committee auspices. Again, the bill has attracted less opposition, it was said. It is familiarly known as the Doyle bill.

Little Trees to Make Big Boards in Future

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—F. A. Silcox, chief of the forest service, thinks the day is coming when man can make big boards from little trees.

Testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee Feb. 24 during hearings on the agricultural supply bill, Mr. Silcox said he had a "hunch" that with modern methods of treating wood "we will make a 12-inch board without waiting for a tree to grow large enough to saw it out."

This, he explained, would be accomplished by grinding up wood from young trees and fashioning it into lumber under hydraulic pressure. Moreover, he said, it would be a better board because in the process the wood could be impregnated with preservatives.

Radio Banned From Courts

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25 (AP)—The Senate has passed by a 16-to-0 vote, a bill to prohibit the making of photographs or the use of radio equipment in any New Jersey court room while a trial is in session. The measure was introduced by Senator Robert C. Hendrickson of Gloucester, who said it was designed to prevent a recurrence of the criticism which arose during and after the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

Pennsylvania Collects Washington Souvenirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—The collection of George Washington souvenirs in the home of Mrs. Thierry Van C. Phillips, "Chateau Thierry" near West Chester, attracted new interest on Washington's Birthday this year. The collection was acquired by Mr. Phillips.

Included in it are: a large dark blue linen umbrella, said to have been presented to Washington by one of his slaves, which bears a metal plaque with his name inscribed on it; a sofa on which he is said to have sat as he helped draw up plans for the city of Washington, D. C.; an inkstand belonging to Nellie Custis Washington, his stepdaughter; and a snuff box, with a picture of Washington and his name inscribed on the top.

Way Is Believed Paved For More Power Projects

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Public Works Administration officials expressed the belief that the ruling by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N. C., in favor of a PWA loan for construction of a hydroelectric plant would go far toward removing legal obstacles to construction of more than 50 PWA financed municipal power systems.

Secretary Ickes had taken a personal interest in the Duke Power Company suit against the $3,000,000 Buzzard Roost (S. C.) project. He went to South Carolina to testify before the Federal District Court.

Of the 274 PWA allotments for municipal power plants, 52 are now held up by injunctions.

PWA lawyers already had expressed belief that the Supreme Court's TVA decision, in addition to justifying several huge federal projects such as Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River, had removed one of the grounds for power company attacks on allotments for municipal systems—government sale of power.

It was expected here that the Duke suit would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Jingoists Branded 'Real Radicals' By U. S. Peace Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—The "real radicals" in the United States today are the jingoists who strive to change American ideals of freedom of speech, truly representative government, freedom of conscience and love of peace, said Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmstead, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Pennsylvania Branch. She spoke Feb. 18 at a luncheon opening a campaign to raise $25,000 for peace education. Frederick Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War, was the guest speaker.

"Few of us realize," Mrs. Olmstead declared, "the extent to which American traditions have been subverted. William Penn, for instance, could not today be accepted as a citizen of the Commonwealth which he founded, because of his Quaker stand on war."

Mrs. Olmstead said that on a recent visit to Geneva she met a leader of the international veterans' organization and he asked her why the United States' veterans' groups were the only ones in the world not definitely working for peace. "I guess it must be," he said, "because such a large proportion of the members did not see actual action before the war ended."

Frederick Libby in his address declared that the problem of peace is basic to civilization.

"If we can't prevent the next war," he insisted, "all our dreams for a better social order, for more church support, for better education and truer democracy, must fail. Secretary Hull has stated recently that another war would mean sinking the world into new dark ages, into a period comparable to medieval times."

But, he admitted, there are influences working to involve the United States in trade with belligerents and in possible war to protect such trade. Neutrality measures have been opposed, he added, "by forces pressing for profits, which are too powerful for the Administration to resist in an election year."

Germany Tunes In

An increase in December of 202,211 in the number of German radio owners brought the total to 7,192,952 for 1935.

Sanctions Threat By Italy Fails To Sway Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—Downing Street is not visibly impressed by the muffled thunders emanating from Rome about Premier Mussolini's plans to tear a way through the net of sanctions.

The most inconvenient—temporarily—of the Duce's moves is his threat not to sign a naval pact until certain Italian political demands are met—in other words until sanctions are withdrawn.

Tacit Ban on Politics

Hitherto there has been a tacit understanding that political questions would be excluded from naval discussions.

If the Duce persists it would be possible to sign a three-power naval agreement between the United States, Britain and France, leaving the door open for the Italians to come in when they had changed their stand—as it is held they would be bound to do unless they preferred to line up with the Japanese.

It can be stated definitely, however, that the British Government is in no mood to drop sanctions. It would prefer to drop the naval treaty.

Threats Minimized

As regards Signor Mussolini's threats, it is held here that his diplomatic guns either won't go off or that they have been spiked in advance as, for instance, by the offer of the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, to submit the legality of the Franco-Soviet pact to the World Court which is regarded as closing the door to denunciation of the Locarno pact either by Italy or Germany for months to come.

Concerning Signor Mussolini's attempts to get an Italo-German rapprochement, British diplomats ask themselves whether Germany is likely to wish a close hookup with a power whose military, economic and financial strength is obviously being sapped by its present conflict with the League of Nations and Ethiopia.

Mediterranean Pact

As to the dire threat contained in the note sent to England yesterday that Italy reserves the right to bring up the question of the mutual assistance arrangements which the Mediterranean powers have made under Article XVI of the Covenant, it is pointed out that Italy can do this only if she remains in the League, which she is again threatening to leave. One or the other of these threats is therefore obvious bluff.

In short, as one commentator today points out, Italy has raised a bogey of one kind or other every time the Committee of 18 has been about to meet to consider the question of sanctions and every time has done nothing.

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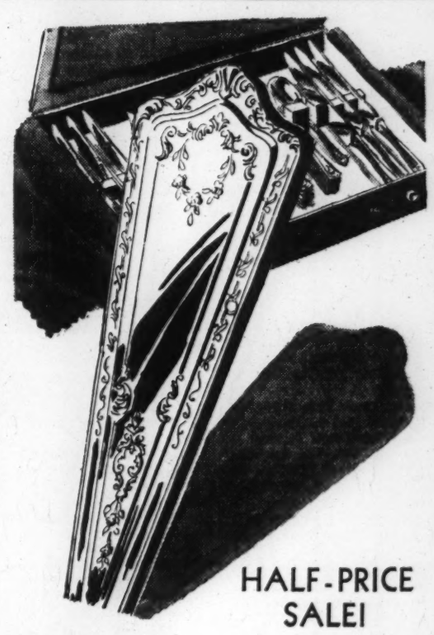
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Federal Funds Help Midwest To Combat Causes of Crime; Strides Made on Social Front

(Continued from Page 1)

$13,500,000 is earmarked for this work.

The Missouri Bar Association is pushing locally the national association's fight against "shyster lawyers."

Many Missouri communities have moved to outlaw slot machines, and a campaign to curb all forms of gambling was recently instituted in St. Louis with the indictment of 27 persons.

Rehabilitation Moves

Federal social and economic activities in the State are well under way. Nearly 12,000 families in rural districts have either been moved from marginal land or have been established on an economically independent basis in their own communities. In the Ozarks region the Government has moved to acquire several million acres of forest and unproductive land and the exodus here has been marked.

In Oklahoma state authorities, recognizing broken homes as one of the major causes of crime, are encouraging a modern vocation training program, and action has been taken to set up in Oklahoma County a juvenile council, as a medium through which to help neglected children.

Halting Stock Frauds

The Oklahoma securities department is active in preventing fraudulent acts before they happen by turning down from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year in questionable security sale propositions.

Oklahoma forbids child labor, as do an increasing number of states, and has found as a result that delinquency growing out of this exploitation has decreased, and that working conditions generally are inclined to improve.

With the American Legion taking a leading part, a movement is under way in the state to encourage released prisoners to become useful members of society, and vocational training in the institutions is sought.

Interstate Crime Compacts

Oklahoma is one of five states which recently endorsed a proposed interstate compact to combat lawlessness, the others being Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and Arkansas.

Arkansas has a "pure elections" law placing rigid restrictions on the manner in which poll tax receipts may be issued, as one means of preventing criminal influences in politics.

Federal courts in the states have joined in denouncing corrupt practices by county law enforcement officials.

Recreation Stressed

Work on five state park projects in Arkansas provides employment for a large number and will result in establishment of recreational facilities, recognized as an aid in checking the development of criminal tendencies.

Mississippi, more than 60 per cent rural, finds efforts being made to keep young people on the farms by increasing their interest in farm work through teaching improved methods. Rural education generally is stressed. Federal housing activities are credited with part of the increase in building expenditures from $275,765 in 1933 to $1,071,901 in 1935, all of which has provided jobs and contributed to the solution of housing and other problems.

Delinquency Drops

Mississippi has state prohibition and child labor laws. Boy and Girl Scout work is well organized and as a result juvenile delinquency has dropped.

Higher teaching standards have been required and elementary schools have been standardized. Much educational work is being done among the farmers.

The Mississippi Vocational Education Department also stresses home economics training in the public schools. Some 2700 young people, formerly unemployed and some on relief, who have been trained during the past two years in trades, are now at work.

The Juvenile Court Commissioner of Jackson County, who points out that in his court "the child is not on trial, but the parents and the community," reports but 19 "repeaters" on record, as an indication of the court's efficiency in reform.

Texas Economic Problems

Several subsistence homestead projects, launched in co-operation with the Federal Government, are helping Texas solve some of the economic problems contributing to criminal tendencies.

Important in Texas is a survey of child delinquency, just completed by the University of Texas bureau of research. The results will be used in a statewide program directed toward reforms in laws governing child delinquency.

Home building and its consequent development of more harmonious and lawful living conditions has been greatly encouraged in Texas through the FHA.

Texas Rangers Aid

The famous Texas rangers are doing their part in eliminating the causes of crime by working to stamp out gambling.

Last year 27,719 rural children were given the advantages of accredited high school work which they otherwise would not have enjoyed, as the result of transportation facilities extended by the State. Demand for farm vocational education is greater than at any time since 1917, it is reported.

Rehabilitation of released prisoners also is looked upon by Gov. James V. Allred as of importance in preventing crime.

Radio Telegraph Network Proves Big Aid in Uniting National Drive on Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26—A new weapon against crime, a radio telegraph network linking the police departments of principal cities, is being developed in the Middle West.

Experimental point-to-point communication licenses have been issued by the Federal Communications Commission to the police in Kansas City, St. Louis, Detroit and Davenport, Iowa, and are expected within a few days by Indianapolis and Minneapolis.

The first tests were started about two weeks ago between Kansas City and St. Louis, and they have been extended to Detroit and Davenport. Results have been very satisfactory, according to Lieut. Roy DeShaffon, in charge of radio for the Kansas City police.

The experimental network is being set up to test the practicability of such communication among the police of all large cities of the country. Radio operators in police departments not included in the network are asked to listen for the signals and report on reception.

Various short wavelengths will be used until one is found which gives maximum clearness and dependability, with minimum interference to domestic and foreign shortwave broadcasts. International Morse code is being used in the tests, but a secret code will be developed to assure secrecy and prevent interception by criminals.

Radio telegraph apparatus is less costly than radio telephone equipment, and also is expected to promote accuracy. The Kansas City police have converted an auxiliary transmitter of the department's regular broadcaster, for the new service.

The easy and instant intercommunication of police in many places is expected to keep them a jump ahead of criminals who move from one large city to another. The stations will operate on a 24-hour schedule.

Improvement Noted In Jewish Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Steady improvement in the economic and financial status of the Jewish farmer in the United States during the depression period, and particularly in 1935 was shown in the 36th annual comprehensive report of the Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc., just released here.

The report states that when the society was organized 36 years ago there were 216 Jewish farm families in the United States. Today they estimate the Jewish farm population at approximately 100,000, tilling nearly 1,500,000 acres.

The aim of the society, it states, is to build up a "substantial progressive, and permanent Jewish farming class in this country."

With this end in view, according to Dr. Gabriel Davidson, the general manager of the society, the organization, through its Farm Loan Department, granted in the last fiscal year 11,729 farm loans aggregating over $7,275,000 to Jewish farmers in 40 states; given, through its Farm Settlement Department, advice, guidance, and aid to more than 18,633 persons in the last 18 years; and succeeded in setting up several Jewish farm co-operative settlements.

Farm Women of World To Meet in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Nearly 100 women from foreign nations have signified their intention of attending the third triennial meeting of the Associated Countrywomen of the World to be held here, May 31 to June 6, it was announced by Miss Grace Frysinger, of the Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has agreed to address the opening session.

Delegates are planning to come from England, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa as well as from Canada and 26 of the states.

Problems of common interest to countrywomen the world over will be discussed. Plans are being made to accommodate 1500 rural women at the conference, many of whom will travel by motorcade from their home communities.

In connection with the conference there will be an exhibit of crafts made from farm-grown products by countrywomen in various sections of the world.

Access to Courts For All Defended By California Bar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The State Bar of California, in reply to wide sentiment for summary treatment of Communist agitators, is saying in effect that the fundamentals of democratic government demand that no individual, even an extreme Communist, be denied fair hearings in court.

As a body, the lawyers have little sympathy with Communist agitators—no more, perhaps, than have the farmers or industrialists of the Golden State—but they do not propose to strike at free speech or press to oppose Communist doctrine.

"Voltaire is credited with having said: 'I wholly disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it,'" declared T. P. Wittschen of Oakland, president of the State Bar, in commenting on the situation. "It was the possession of sentiments such as this which caused the framers of the Constitution to provide therein for the freedom of speech and freedom of the press."

Reply to Farmers

Mr. Wittschen, speaking officially for the lawyers of California, has replied directly to a resolution passed recently by the eighty-sixth Fruit Growers and Farmers Convention, which met under the aegis of the State Department of Agriculture in Sacramento.

The farmer of California is genuinely alarmed at the budding realization of power which he sees in the agricultural worker. His strenuous actions to pacify the rural situation and secure some assurance that the status quo will persist are directed down numerous channels. One of them finds expression in resolutions such as that of the fruit growers and farmers convention, which asked the State Bar to ascertain the names of all lawyers who habitually defend "known Communists," and to secure their disbarment.

Explains Legal Rights

Mr. Wittschen addressed his reply to three charges contained in the farmers' resolution. The chief matter of complaint he quoted in the following paragraph from the farmers:

"'Whereas, a certain small group of licensed attorneys of California have accepted retainers from and always appear for and represent any known Communist arrested and charged with offenses against the laws of this State and invariably inject into the proceedings in said trials propaganda and arguments in favor of Communism and in addition thereto appear before Communistic gatherings and make inflammatory and Communistic speeches and addresses. . . .'

Communism Not a Crime

"To discuss the first matter of complaint, namely, that attorneys appear in court and defend known Communists," Mr. Wittschen said. "In the first place, to be a known Communist is not a crime. The Communist party is a political party recognized by the laws of this State and entitled to a place on the ballot. What this expression really means is that these attorneys appear for and defend persons charged with violation of the criminal syndicalism laws or who are on trial for inciting riots, advocating acts of sabotage, or the like.

"The right of these attorneys to appear in these cases is recognized by both the State and Federal Constitutions. Article V of the Federal Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Article VI provides that a person accused of crime shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

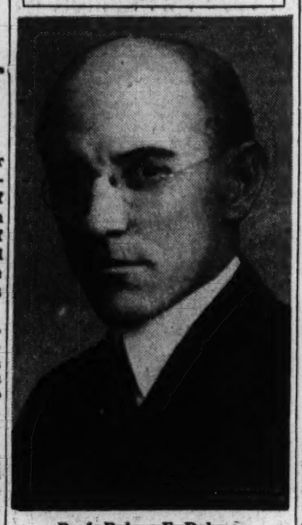
"The second charge involves the attitude and statements of the attorney before the court in the trial of persons accused of some of the offenses mentioned. The attorney either has or has not the right to conduct himself as he may do in a given case. If he oversteps the bounds, if his conduct to court and jury is offensive and disrespectful, if he violates his right of free speech and his inherent right to protect his client by all legitimate argument to court and jury, then the court has complete and summary power then and there to punish him for contempt, for he is by such conduct then and there in contempt of court.

Communist Speeches

"The third charge is that these attorneys appear before Communistic gatherings and make inflammatory and Communistic speeches. These speeches either do or do not violate the law. If their purpose is to urge their hearers to commit acts of violence, sabotage and criminal syndicalism, the attorneys themselves are guilty of crime, and it is to be presumed that they will be promptly and speedily prosecuted by the public prosecuting authorities.

"What has been said is not an endeavor to condone any act of lawbreaking or violence or the inciting of such by any attorney. Any attorney so doing can, should and will be disciplined, but the acts complained of in the resolution are protected by constitutional guaranties which in their importance and scope far transcend the matter immediately under discussion."

College Head



Prof. Robert E. Doherty
New President of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh

New Carnegie Head Won First Fame As Aide to Steinmetz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26—Selection of Prof. Robert E. Doherty of Yale University, as president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, was made by the trustees from a long list of candidates, it was declared here today, after Mayor William N. McNair had voiced disapproval of the election. The Mayor favored the naming of Dean A. B. Wright, of the Duquesne University school of business administration. Indications today, however, were that the Mayor was satisfied that Professor Doherty was eminently qualified for the post. He will be the third president of Carnegie Institute of Technology since it was founded, the first being Dr. Arthur Arton Hammerschlag, and the second, Dr. Thomas S. Baker.

Professor Doherty was formerly chief assistant to Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, "electrical wizard," who for many years was with the General Electric Company. He is known as one of the foremost educators in the country, and while a member of the Yale faculty has made notable contributions to the development of engineering education. He joined Yale in 1931 and for the last three years has been dean of the Yale engineering school.

Professor Doherty was born in Clay City, Ill., and educated at the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1909. His first employment was as a student engineer for the General Electric Company and in 1918 became assistant to Dr. Steinmetz, helping him develop many of the electrical devices for which Dr. Steinmetz was famous. He was named a consulting engineer by the General Electric Company in 1923.

Shaw Gets Serious Over Air Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 26—George Bernard Shaw, British author who has joked newspaper men of two hemispheres into submission, became serious at Miami, as a passenger of the English cruise ship Arandora Star, calling at Miami on the way to Honolulu.

Visiting the Pan American airport, he was allowed a "behind the scenes" inspection of giant clipper ships and airways operations. he quizzed pilots about landing, taking off, blind flying, physical requirements, and practically every phase of aeronautics with the technical skill of an examining government inspector.

Questioned as to whether he had flown, he smilingly replied, "Oh my yes. I've not only been up, but I've been down—in a forced landing."

Inquiring about the various Pan American routes, he expressed surprise when informed the British Bahamas were within two hours flying distance of Miami.

"You know," he said, "Parliament could give several of those islands away each year, or some government might steal one, and the English people would never miss them."

Radio Rocket Planes Viewed as Feasible

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 26 (AP)—A radio controlled rocket plane, capable of developing high speeds over long distances, was foreseen for the near future by Fred Kessler.

Although both of Mr. Kessler's planes in tests Feb. 23 rose to a height of only 40 feet and crashed after flying 250 feet, the sponsor of the venture said the flights were the first "successful" ones of their kind ever made.

He announced that he would build two more planes to be radio controlled, and proceed with perfecting his liquid rocket mechanism. Other rocket enthusiasts, however, believe there is a possibility of using a mechanism similar to that employed by Mr. Kessler in stratosphere planes for all types of commercial flying.

Florida Democrats Praise Roosevelt Administration

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—The Florida Democratic executive committee called a presidential preferential primary for June 2, at the same time unanimously adopting a resolution praising President Roosevelt's Administration.

The presidential preference primary will be held the same day as the State's first primary at which candidates for Congress, for Governor and other state offices will be nominated. The Executive Committee also decided to send 18 delegates to the national party convention in Philadelphia, June 23. Florida has 14 votes in the National Democratic Convention.

'Radio to Elect Next President' Is Slogan in Political Circles

"Radio is going to elect the next President" is a slogan that is swiftly going the rounds of both political and radio circles. Which seems to indicate that by his radio manner shall a candidate stand. And by that token informed radio circles in Washington are agreed that President Roosevelt will enter the coming contest for the Presidency with a distinct radio advantage over almost any opponent that may be selected.

From the radio viewpoint not a single Republican candidate compares with the President as a radio speaker, and comparisons are fairly easy to get now that the Republicans have become fairly vocal over the air.

Generally Agreed

Among radio observers at Washington, most of whom do not enjoy a vote in the disenfranchised District of Columbia, over luncheon tables at the National Press Club, where a majority of Washington press correspondents are housed; at Democratic headquarters, the American Liberty League and the studios of one of the national radio networks located in the same building, the consensus is the same. President Roosevelt, opinion says, is far and way the most striking "radio personality" who has ever occupied either the White House or any other high federal office since radiocasting began on a national scale some 15 years ago.

Table talk at Washington does not agree that "radio personality" will decide the election. But it does emphasize certain phases of the radio that politicians will not be very well able to ignore.

Phases to Be Considered

These are summarized as follows:

1. There is much more political oratory than the public interest warrants and the candidates are too early in the campaign. The public wants entertainment and doesn't regard political speeches as belonging to that category. Alfred E. Smith's recent talk interested only 23 per cent of a selected cross-section, and Senator Joseph E. Robinson's reply to that talk elicited only 19.4 per cent interest.

2. The day after President Roosevelt's Jackson Day dinner speech a radio survey showed a 32.6 per cent interest, which would seem to indicate his superior audience-getting ability. Despite this the President has cut down his radio addresses so as not to overreach his welcome.

3. Radio will tend to debunk issues and the men. This may or may not redound to the credit of various candidates. Few of the speakers, in this Washington consensus, were cited as being particularly appealing from a radio standpoint.

Candidates Rated

Washington consensus rates the various candidates thus:

1. **Senator William E. Borah**—undoubtedly a consummate orator, and has been compared to Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. But like Al Smith he apparently needs an audience to pep him up, at least as indicated by his recent talks. As a trained, polished orator he, along with Charles E. Hughes, was the radio speechmaking bulwark of the first Hoover campaign. But lately his voice has grown cold, though his speeches are clear and incisive, and a loss of old-time vigor is detectable. Senator Borah, it is said, intends to do nearly all of his campaigning via the radio.

2. **Herbert Hoover**—at last has added human appeal to his speeches and is not above an occasional quip and wisecrack. He has generally undergone an amazing metamorphosis from his dull speechmaking as President and presidential candidate. His friends say that leisure has enabled him to relax to his natural self, but the gossip is that he must have taken lessons in speaking no less than he must be accepting aid or advice in writing his speeches. He has become definitely an interesting personality on the radio.

3. **Gov. Alf Landon**—has been least on the air of all the potential G. O. P. nominees, and radio men are inclined to catalog his speaking manner as being as colorless as that of Calvin Coolidge. Newspapermen who know him say his conversational voice is a good one and pleasant, but on the radio it is high pitched and strident and lacks warmth. One observer called him a "cornfield speaker" who needs more training and experience in the peculiar technique of the microphone because he has not yet accustomed himself to the modern method of flinging speeches so far and wide over the land.

4. **Frank Knox**—another whose voice does not sound natural over the radio and who pitches his speech at high level and stays there. He lets himself be carried away by his own flights of oratory. He needs to relax—to attune himself to the relaxed attitude of auditors seated in the comfort of their homes, which is the real secret of the Roosevelt radio success. His is not an unfriendly voice but it is inclined to be raspy and does not hold attention readily.

5. **Senator Arthur Vandenberg**—Reputed to be a commanding platform orator, who writes exceedingly well (from long experience as an editor and writer) yet who can "ad lib" or extemporize on his feet very readily. But again he demonstrates that old-time flights or oratory are not so effective via the radio as from the platform. His speeches are so well thought out and prepared that some radio observers think he is losing much of his potential effectiveness by failing to take lessons in what is called microphone technique."

6. **Senator Lester J. Dickinson**—despite the fact that he has spoken on the radio perhaps more often than any of the other Republican "hopefuls," with the exception of Mr. Hoover—is another "cornfield orator" who could stand a lot of training. His is a booming, stentorian voice that the radio control engineers have to tone down too much for his own good.

The foregoing conclusions may be disputed in many quarters, but they are frank and honest reactions of persons rather well qualified who were asked for judgments free from partisan bias. They are set down here on that basis only. Word might be added here about Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader. The consensus about his quality of voice and speech is that, while he may lack warmth and intimacy, he is a clear and forthright speaker, quite friendly in his microphone attitude but obviously more interested in appealing to reason rather than emotion. He also has been heard on the national radio more often than many people think.

A story has been advanced that the frequent radio appearances of the Republican possibilities in these preconvention days are making them so well known to the American public that there is little likelihood that a dark horse will be pulled out of someone's stall, brought forward unexpectedly and nominated at Cleveland after backroom political parleys, as was done in the case of Mr. Harding. Some may not agree with this conclusion, but the fact remains that the American people, for better or worse, are getting a rather good size-up of the candidates right now, via their loudspeakers, far ahead of the conventions.

Income Tax Payers Face More Trouble

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 26

THE House Ways and Means Committee has approved a bill to impose fines of $5 or $10 for failure to file duplicates with income tax returns.

The copies are intended to facilitate the checking up on tax returns by state tax authorities.

Minneapolis Urges Taking Politics Out Of Police Affairs

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 26 (AP)—Grand jury indictments of two police captains yesterday brought fresh demands from better government committee leaders that the department be divorced from politics.

As addresses carrying out the committee's campaign to devote this week to public discussion of methods of achieving improved municipal government were being delivered, a grand jury returned true bills accusing Captains Frank Brunskill and William Forby of neglect of duty. Both were named on two counts in the indictments charging they allowed tavern and dance hall proprietors to operate in violation of the law.

The suggestion for separation of the police department from politics was one of two predominant notes among civic groups and individuals participating in the week's campaign for improved law enforcement.

The other was sounded by Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye in a talk before a luncheon club in which he said: "We can never expect a healthy condition in our community as long as those who are sworn to uphold the law permit mobs to violate laws with impunity."

Heading Off Crime In Youth Made Aim Of Salvation Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—The crime prevention work of the Salvation Army was praised by William A. Schnader, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, at a campaign report luncheon of the organization.

"Not only," he said, "does the Army concern itself with the problems of adult unfortunates, but it works unceasingly to prevent delinquency of boys and girls whose lot has been cast among the less privileged.

Class and Camp

"Through its settlement classes, its boy and girl organizations and its summer camp at Upland, Delaware County, hundreds of youngsters whose home life leaves much to be desired, are given new and healthful interests and associations during the formative period of their lives."

Speaking of the practical nature of the Salvation Army's work, Mr. Schnader continued: "Its officers know that there is little use in moralizing with a man who is hungry, scantily clad and cold, so they take him in and warm him, feed him and provide him with clean, comfortable clothing.

Self-Support

"After such necessities are forthcoming, the man is usually in a frame of mind to discuss his problems with his benefactors and make it possible for them to help him work out a solution which will restore him to self-support and self-respect.

"Those of us who spend our lives before the courts see daily the need for more of such intelligent human rehabilitation work as is done by the Salvation Army and wish it were possible for its activities to be increased tenfold."

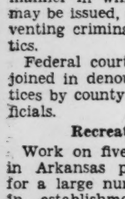
At the luncheon it was reported that half of the $160,000 maintenance fund sought in the present campaign, had been raised already.

French Newspaper Faces Suit on Hitler Story

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP)—The German Government has filed suit in French courts against the newspaper Le Journal for publishing what it called revelations of the "loves" of Reichsführer Hitler's "love life."

The suit, brought through the French Foreign Office was based on the law of 1883 regarding insults to foreign leaders.

The National Federation of French Newspapers, in a statement, charged French authorities with violating the freedom of the press in seizing the issue of Le Journal, which contained the objectionable statements.



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OVER W 1 X A L

FOR WORLD PEACE

Winging through the night air, circling the globe, short-wave radiocasts are making neighbors of nations . . . Boundaries of the international community disappear as countless hands spin dials through the adventure-full megacycles.

If rightly used, these radiocasts promise to become potent instruments for world peace through international understanding and enlightenment. . . . To focus thought toward this constructive purpose a group of public-spirited men have formed the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. Its charter, as expressed in one article, provides that it shall:—

". . . develop, produce, and broadcast programs of a cultural, educational, artistic and spiritual nature . . ."

The Foundation is nonprofit in character. Its work, including peace and educational programs radiocast over world-wide short wave station WIXAL, has been supported in its initial stages by a small group sharing similar ideals.

It is now desired to broaden the basis of this activity, and enlist the support of many thousands of people interested in better radio programs free from advertising.

To this end the Foundation has formed a listeners' club. Contributors are not limited to those having "all-wave" receiving sets, but this group may be joined by anyone desiring to share in building this great project.

Besides aiding peace activities of the Foundation, these voluntary subscriptions entitle listeners to receive without further charge printed program schedules in advance each month, and, also, occasional home study aids to be used with the educational radiocasts.

A leaflet giving further details of this activity will be gladly sent upon request. Write now.

CURRENT FEATURES
of particular interest to Monitor readers
MARCH
Special Peace Series
6:30 P. M.—Sundays—6.04 Mc.
Will Be Presented in Co-operation With World Peaceways.
• • •
March 15, 5 P. M.
English Speaking Union of the U. S. A. presents special program.

Trustees of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation are:

Walter S. Lemmon, *Radio Engineer, Founder and President World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.*
Frank L. Perrin, *Associate Editor, The Christian Science Monitor.*
William Mather Lewis, *President, Lafayette College; Director, American Association of College Presidents.*
Alexander Alexander, *International Industrialist; President, National Adhesives Corp.*
Harlow Shapley, *Director, Harvard Observatory.*

World Wide Broadcasting Foundation
University Club, Boston, U. S. A.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Merchant	Feb. 28	Plymouth,	March 5	Feb. 27, 8:00 pm	Feb. 28, 12:00 m
*Hansa	Feb. 29	Cherbourg,	March 5	Feb. 29, 1:00 pm	Feb. 29, 5:00 pm
†Conte Di Savoia	Feb. 29	Gibraltar,	March 6	Feb. 28, 8:00 pm	Feb. 29, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco,	March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco,	March 11	Mar. 6, 4:00 pm	Mar. 6, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
General Sherman	Portland,	March 2	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
‡President Lincoln	San Francisco,	March 7	Mar. 3, 4:00 pm	Mar. 3, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria,	March 7	Mar. 3, 4:00 pm	Mar. 3, 7:30 pm
Maiolo	San Francisco,	March 8	Mar. 3, 4:00 pm	Mar. 3, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. Leaves midnight. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ‡Except newspapers for China.

Jimmie Takes Out The Trash

IT IS our hope, when out-of-town friends plan to visit us, that they will choose for arrival some other day than Wednesday. On that day we are not at our best: on that day the good city janitor removes from our street the weekly collection of ashes and trash. Before each house, large barrels, piled high with papers, boxes, tins, cast-off shoes and millinery, and cans spilling over with tan-gray ash, stand, unsightly slatterns over the curb, from Wednesday morning until noon.

In the afternoon, the street undergoes a general cleaning. Inspired by empty containers and cellars free of refuse, the householder is likely, after stowing away his rubbish cans, to give the sidewalk an extra sweep, the corners a special searching out for wind-blown papers. In spring and summer the grass receives a thorough cut and the hedges a tidying trim. We look amazingly smart on Thursdays.

IT IS NOT alone, however, for the cleaning-up opportunity which Wednesday offers, for the satisfying feeling that last week's bridges are to be carted away and burned behind us, that we look forward to "trash day." We anticipate, besides, watching Jimmy, our ten-year-old neighbor, at his weekly task of moving the trash from cellar to street. This occurs, usually, as we are eating our breakfast at a table which looks out of broad windows over Jimmy's sidewalk and cellar door.

Over the fruit, we hear a terrific bang. That is the sound which Jimmy produces as he opens the bulk-head doors. His method is not to place them back gently on their receiving blocks, but to wham them back. Then he waits, that split second after action, a grinning, freckled atom of anticipation, for the resulting noise. If it is a loud, blasting one, he nods with satisfaction, but he tries to make the retort of the second one better and he usually succeeds.

WE CAN TELL immediately when he ascends the cellar steps, burdened with barrel, whether he is to be Jimmy himself that morning, or a knight-at-arms, the strong, middle-weight champion janitor of the apartment across the street, Captain Kidd, or Harold Lloyd. If content to be himself, he works slowly. He first lifts out the round slatted wooden barrel full of papers and cardboard. A fairly simple matter, that, but he pants audibly over it. He claps dust noisily off his hands, wipes them on his trousers and reluctantly re-enters the cellar for the heavier ashcan. When that pulling, tugging, lifting job is accomplished, he feels it necessary to rest. He looks expectantly out at the front sidewalk; calls to anyone in sight; throws a pebble safely wide of our cat taking his morning sun-bath on the steps; and then rumbles the first barrel down the walk, stopping every two feet to see if anything precious to him is being discarded.

Eventually, when he has placed his first haul on the curb, teetered it back and forth precariously over the edge a moment, he looks down the street to see if any of his friends are about. If they are, he shouts to them, happy to converse at distance. He then picks up a stick or any object lying about which possesses noise-making possibilities and beats it over the edge of the barrel. Before he slowly meanders back to finish his task, he saunters over to our refuse cans to see what of interest is there.

NOW IT IS an entirely different matter if, for this little business, Jimmy changes his role. If his hat sits far back on his tousled hair, and he rushes through the barrel-rolling without a stop, we know that this morning he represents the janitor across the street. He puffs out his cheeks, blows on his hands, raises his shoulders and strides back for the second load. He deepens his voice, and says in bombastic tones to an imaginary tenant: "Now, lady, where's that second barrel?"

If he stops in the cellar to fasten a rope about his waist and to gird on a kindling-wood sword, we have a premonition that Sir Galahad will take out the ashes that morning. If such is the case, we are careful to keep ourselves hidden, because Jimmy is a little ashamed of these pretensions. He looks around furtively, lest anyone might misunderstand and mistakenly believe that he is playing soldier like a five-year old. If the windows and doors are empty of eyes, he steps down the walk to have an imaginary duel with his enemy. Picking up the ashcan cover and holding it before him for a shield, he whacks at the barrel with his sword, jumps back, crouches, springs, and soon, a victor, bows low to the cat or the syringa bush. He then casts off his shield, and continues on his knightly way. He manipulates the cans with such grace and ease that, usually, most of the contents are spilled out onto the sidewalk. It takes many minutes to pick them up with the blunt point of his weapon.

LOW COMEDY IS his forte when he has an audience. When his sister watches him at his work, he chooses to perform antics of the slap-stick variety. She joyfully responds to his efforts and the sound of shrill giggles fills the morning. The day he picked a broken umbrella from our barrel and a pair of high-heeled shoes from his own, and switched the length of the sidewalk in imitation of a stylish lady, his audience was so convulsed that it threw itself on the ground in hilarious exhaustion. He pretends to stumble, falls head-first in the ashes, walks pigeon-toed, and sometimes is so fired by the admiration of his spectator that he purposely spills the entire contents of the can into the street, knowing well that it is he who will have to shovel up the heap. For art's sake, a little extra labor is not considered too much.

LAST WEEK JIMMY *rode* his barrels to the curb. Unless my imagination has played me false, he was a cowboy taming bucking bronchos. The handkerchief tied around his neck, the coil of rope in his hand, the jumping contortions, the "yippee" yells, could mean nothing else. Since then, however, Jimmy has confided to me that he has decided to be a banker when he is grown. As he put it: "It must be nice to sit in a marble office surrounded by money with nothing to do but take it in and pass it out."

I do not know how the cans will be moved to the street next Wednesday. Their conveyer may stop at every step to count out papers as if they were bills, or protect with his wooden revolver the sacks of gold being carried to the vaults. I do not know; but of one thing I am sure. Jimmy will find a way. The trash will be carried out as we eat our breakfast, and we shall know that on that morning Jimmy is not Jimmy but a financial wizard of the banking world, bearing to the sidewalk not trash but monies, barrels and cans containing untold, uncountable wealth.

C. C. R.

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BY PERMISSION of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SUFFOLK LANE: *A Water Color by Russell Reeve*

THIS Suffolk lane had almost nothing picturesque to commend it. Here was a tranquil, silvery morning in the country at the beginning of spring, a view from the artists' cottage gate, and a welcome change from town's winter routine. The artist had no intention of designing a picture. The only desire was to make a frank record of the place and mood of weather, for the sheer pleasure of the doing. Circumstances seemed to favor an exercise in the rendering of details, while maintaining an effect of freedom in handling.

In water-color painting, it is essential to avoid dryness or muddiness in the use of color. The artist's method, therefore, was to draw with a fully charged small brush, as with pen or pencil.

Allowing for the prevailing harmony of cool grays and greens, and the broad mass of shadowed foreground, the interest in the sketch was focused upon the intimate details of the scene: the pollard ashes, like big old mops upturned to the clouds; the smallholder's hut away up the lane; the profusion of feathery cow parsley and nettles; the rain puddles in the cart ruts; the hen and chicks pecking in the long grass under the hedgerow, and the rickety meadows gate. In this scene the artist was content to capture a sense of space, atmosphere, and daylight.

Pool at Dusk

THE mountain pool was lonely—
Then it heard
Through the still dusk the winging
Of a bird.

Its last song hushed, a thrush
Bent to drink
On the dark pool's shadowed
Brink.

And the skies, remembering,
From golden jars
Spilled in the pool's dark hands
The evening stars!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Rory and the Artist in Skye

ON MY return to London after three months of idleness I collected some sketching things and went up to Skye. I had never been to Skye before, but had heard from Mr. MacWhirter, Watson Nicol, and other Scottish artists, of the wild peace and beauty of the island, and I was in the mood for it.

Early autumn is the time when Scotland is at its best: the bracken turning to gold, the heather dusted to purple-rust by fading flowers, the light mists veiling details of the hills and lending ethereal opalescent mystery to the distant landscape. . . .

Rory's yachting instinct came out very strongly these days. He loved the "bata beg" (little boat). On less wet mornings I would say: "Go and tell Murdo I want the boat." Away he would run to the cottage half a mile away, bang and bark at the door or window till he got Murdo up, then go with him down to the beach and see the boat launched. After that, race back to my lodging to tell me all was ready for a start. He had the same love of a boat that dogs nowadays have for cars. . . . The gulls attracted him. He would stand on a rock like a statue, watching them circling around his head. From the sketches I made of him while watching the birds I painted my picture "The Sentinel," which found a good place in the great rooms at the Academy. . . .

My pen is quite inadequate to describe the dream of beauty with which the Island fills the eye and senses. Mr. Seton Gordon, in his well-illustrated book, "The Charm of Skye," gives the uninitiated an idea of what to expect; but even his pen-pictures fall far short of reality.

So home, back to smutty London and enclosed spaces; but I did not get there without two more memorable incidents.

The first, on the boat. I had left Rory to watch my things on deck, while I went below. On my return I found an old Highland gentleman, in kilt and plaid, with his wife, making polite advances to my Irishman, who was behaving prettily so long as my possessions were not touched. Seeing the dog was mine, the gentleman approached me and asked if I would be willing to sell him, as he and his wife had taken a great fancy to him, and would like to have him. Price was of little importance, would I kindly name my own. Since the whole of the gentleman's vast estates (for I later learnt from the skipper who the Laird was) would certainly not have bought a hair of Rory, it was somewhat difficult to fix any price. So, thinking it would please them to hear Rory answer for himself, I sat him up on a box and said: "This gentleman wants to buy you. Would you like to leave me and live with him?" A well-timed poke in the ribs with my hidden thumb produced from Rory's mouth the most distinct "Oh No!" I believe he had ever uttered.—MARGARET COLLYER, in "Life of an Artist," (London: Philip Allan.)

Amber Stream

THE brook is frozen amber, and the trees
Stare down at it in chilled gray awe;
Where is their lively friend, they ponder,
Their gay, unruly neighbor?
But the brook opens a bluish eye
Under its yellow bedspread,
And winking drowsily in silent mirth
Drops off again into contented slumber.

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Road Beyond Hangchow

IT IS a gray morning of softly falling rain. A few dark-winged craft move up and down the middle of the river, fishing; but most are moored quietly under the red cliffs below the road, waiting till the rain shall cease. Their dark curved mats glisten under a steady washing; while, from each boat, a thin blue spiral mounts lazily through the damp fresh air.

On the road a few golden-brown, oiled-paper umbrellas plod toward us or away—a farmer with blue trousers rolled to the thigh and baskets hanging either end of his pole, a little girl carrying a fish by a straw thong, a student holding aside his gown as our car passes. The road turns away into the hills, and suddenly we are between the brown earth walls of a little village, calls and exclamations hurrying in front of us, eager faces filling the doorways. Then, as suddenly, we are in free country again.

On either hand, startlingly close, are green hills, and before us a winding valley of flooded rice-paddies, dimpling and still under the quiet rain. All around are hills, rising abruptly from the mirrors at their feet, some rocky and green where tea-bushes cling to scraped patches of red earth; others painted with a water-soaked brush or dimly gray, vague as last week's dreams. Below them many of the irregular low-terraced fields are planted in thin green lines which do not hide the reflection of a distant hamlet or an occasional great camphor tree alone in the fields. Here and there are small squares and oblongs of brilliant emerald, dense carpets of seedling ready for transplanting. But the greater number of fields are tranquil sheets of water, wearing only the patterns of the clouds.

Men in wide yellow hats and dark rain-capes of palm-fiber are dotted over the whole width and length of the valley, alone or three or four together. We stop to watch some who are near the road, ankle-deep in rain-dotted water, whose hats sway in a line like shields. They are setting in their plants with expert haste, each man doing part of three or four lines before he moves. Behind them, in a line half-way across the field, are waiting bundles of seedlings, vivid in the brown water. After a moment one of them feels the presence of the car and looks up. At his call the others straighten—brown honest faces with wide smiles, each with a bundle of seedlings in his hand and blue trousers rolled high. They ask us questions, but we have only the mutual language of friendliness and after a moment they bend down again, still smiling, and go on with their work. Each wears on his right thumb a long bamboo sheath, that makes a hole for the plant as it sinks beside it into the hidden mud. With one motion to set a long seedling permanently erect in mud and water is an art, and in proportion to other labor well paid.

Ahead of us the road goes on and on, the low-terraced fields on either side, mirrors for near-looming hill and watching tree. Here and there are fields that have been left fallow—brown grass with water trickling between the furrows—and in others a farmer splashes back and forth behind a hairy gray buffalo. Men are busy over all the wide valley, working through the mild rain; guiding their buffaloes behind primitive beautifully curving ploughs, carrying their small bright rice bundles, or bent over their planting, looking in their dark capes like gigantic quail with ragged feathers. From time to time we pass through earth-walled villages where children run to the doorways, then out into the valley plain again, on and on for hours, through the wide quiet, the stillness, the calm whose only sound is the splash as a man moves from time to time at this planting and the faint murmur of the rain.

P. S. P.

Our True Objective

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL HAVE daily opportunity to appraise the work and accomplishments of those who think wisely, clearly, and constructively. With what approbation we see that the good thoughts precedent to genuine achievement and supporting it, mold character, build assurance, and establish success! Good thoughts accurately indicate a spiritually transcendent source—Mind—which, wholly apart from a limited ability to think according to the beliefs of material education, imparts the spiritual ability to respond intelligently and demonstratively to its direction.

According to material so-called law, mortal man is subject to matter and its conditions throughout the entire round of his existence. A mortal believes he sees with his eyes, hears with his ears; and thus he submits to the evidence of the physical senses. But Christian Science reveals that it is mortal mind which governs physical functions; since matter is incapable of the sensations of touch, sight, or sound.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 86): "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees. It feels, hears, and sees its own thoughts." Thus, mortal thought is nothing more than a belief, a self-centered, false sense of existence, which seems to obtain wholly outside the realm of that which is purely spiritual, and so-called matter is mortal or carnal thought objectified. Obviously then, error, matter, and mortal mind are lawless, unreal, and actually nonexistent.

But, one may ask, is mankind to be left at the mercy of enigmatical hypotheses? Is there no hope of salvation from the proscriptive mandate of materialism and its godless objective? In answer, Christian Science proclaims, with the assurance of spiritual understanding, that the real man of God's creating is forever subject to the higher law of Spirit, and that the thoughts of this spiritual man are emanations from or reflections of divine Mind, God, the only cause or creator. Manifestly, nothing real or true can exist beyond all-inclusive divine Principle, and we have the assurance of revealed truth as stated in Science and Health (p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." That quality of thinking which bases the demonstration of God's law is always subject to the wisdom, direction, and government of Mind, God. Through the comprehension of this spiritual fact one may profitably refute materialistic concepts. With what abundance the benefits of health, peace, happiness, freedom, and satisfaction may come into human experience through scientific obedience to the precept of Paul (Romans 13:1), "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers"!

When one begins to acquire a sense of true spiritual subjugation to divine Principle, spiritual man is recognized as the object of divine Love's beneficence and goodness—as the reflection of God—and that which is subject to mortal mind gradually disappears. When individual thinking is wholly subjected to the divine government through spiritual understanding, one cannot be sick, diseased, or sinful; nor will life be predicated upon the beliefs of birth, growth, and maturity. This realization is our true objective. Christian Science teaches that freedom from the errors of materiality is attained only through the growing understanding and establishment in human thought of the perfection of Life and Mind; and that to be subject to the law of God is not bondage, but liberty.

Christ Jesus said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." With so high an objective, the great Teacher was bound to demonstrate God as the only Life, and to point human thinking in that direction. The adoption of this mental or spiritual method need not be put off till a later experience, but can be accomplished here and now. For effective demonstration, our highest aspiration must include the development in consciousness of true freedom, spiritual inspiration, harmony, joy, gratitude, and loving-kindness, the spiritual opposites of limitation, hatred, envy, malice, lust, revenge, and their kindred false beliefs.

Mrs. Eddy's great spiritual objective was to reveal the scientific rule of practice by which humanity might be healed of the falsities of deceitful material sense. Her action was the result of clear spiritual vision. She said, "I saw before me the sick, wearing out years of servitude to an unreal master in the belief that the body governed them, rather than Mind" (Science and Health, p. 226). Her purpose to save the afflicted, the sensual, and the sinning did not falter because of her foresight of the great struggle which lay before her, for she was divinely inspired, and her goal included the practical demonstration of Life, Truth, and Love for the benefit of all who are willing to be healed.

Universal in its adaptation, this Science is reaching those spiritually athirst in all lands, and with healing effectiveness is re-echoing these words of Scripture (Jeremiah 29:11): "I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Vårt rätta mål

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

ALLA hava vi dagligen tillfälle att uppskatta det arbete och verk, som utförts av dem som tänka klart, vist och konstruktivt. Med vilket gillande se vi icke, att de goda tankar, som föregå och uppbära ett ärligt arbete, forma karaktären, skapa tillförsikt och grundlägga framgång. Goda tankar angiva tydligt en andligt hög källa—Sinne—som helt skild från den begränsade förmågan att tänka i enlighet med den materiella uppfostrans föreställningar, giver den andliga förmågan att på ett intelligent och bevisbart sätt följa dess ledning.

Enligt materiell så kallad lag är den dödliga människan underkastad materien och dess betingelser under hela sin tillvaro. En dödlig tror, att han ser med sina ögon, hör med sina öron, och han böjer sig sålunda för de fysiska sinnenas vittnesbörd. Men Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar, att det är det dödliga sinnet, som styr de fysiska funktionerna, eftersom materien är ur stånd att förnimma känsel, syn eller hörsel.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, har skrivit å sid. 86 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Det dödliga sinnet ser vad det tror, likavisst som det tror vad det ser. Det känner, hör och ser sina egna tankar". Således är den dödliga tanken intet annat än en föreställning, en på sig själv riktad, felaktig uppfattning av tillvaron, vilken tyckes råda helt utanför det rike, som är rent andligt, och den så kallade materien är den dödliga eller köttsliga tanken manifesterad. Det är då tydligt, att villfarelsen, materien och det dödliga sinnet, äro lagslösa, overkliga och i själva verket icke-existerande.

Men, frågar kanske någon, skall människosläktet prisgivas åt gåtfulla hypoteser? Finns det intet hopp om frälsning från materialismens dömande förordningar och dess gudlösa syften? Till svar härpå förkunnar Kristen Vetenskap med den andliga förståelsens visshet, att den verkliga, av Gud skapade människan för evigt är underordnad Andens högre lag, och att denna andliga människas tankar äro utflöden från eller återspeglingar av det gudomliga Sinnet, Gud, den enda orsaken eller skaparen. Uppenbarligen kan intet verkligt eller sant finnas till utöver den allomfattande gudomliga Principen, och vi hava vissheten om den uppenbarade sanningen, såsom den framställes i *Science and Health* (sid. 468): "Allt är oändligt Sinne och dess oändliga manifestation, ty Gud är Allt-i-allt". Det slags tänkande, som ligger till grund för demonstrationen av Guds lag, lyder alltid under Sinnets, Guds, vishet, ledning och styrelse. Genom förståelsen av detta andliga faktum kan man med framgång vederlägga de materialistiska begreppen. I vilket överflöd kan ej människan få erfara välsignelsen av hälsa, frid, lycka, frihet och tillfredsställelse genom vetenskaplig lydnad för Paulus' maning (Rom. 13:1): "Var och en vare underdånig den högre styrelsen" [engelska Bibeln].

När vi börja få en förnimmelse av sann andlig underkastelse under den gudomliga Principen, förstå vi, att den andliga människan är föremålet för den gudomliga Kärlekens välsignelse och godhet—såsom återspeglingen av Gud—och det som är underkastat det dödliga sinnet försvinner då gradvis. När det individuella tänkandet genom andlig förståelse helt underordnat sig den gudomliga ledningen, kunna vi ej vara sjuka, lidande eller syndfulla; ej heller kommer livet att sägas vara beroende av föreställningen om födelse, tillväxt och mognande. Att nå denna förståelse är vårt rätta mål. Kristen Vetenskap lär, att frihet från materialitetens villfarelser uppnås endast genom den växande förståelsen och stadfästelsen i den mänskliga tanken av Livets och Sinnets fullkomlighet; och att vara underdånig Guds lag är icke träldom utan frihet.

Kristus Jesus sade (Joh. 10:10): "Jag har kommit, för att de skola hava liv och hava över nog". Med ett så högt syftemål måste den store Läraren demonstrera Gud såsom det enda Livet och leda det mänskliga tänkandet in i denna riktning. Omfattandet av denna mentala eller andliga metod behöver ej uppskjutas till att bliva en senare erfarenhet, utan kan ske här och nu. För att denna demonstration skall bliva effektiv, måste vår högsta strävan innebära utvecklingen i medvetandet av sann frihet, andlig inspiration, harmoni, glädje, tacksamhet och kärleksfull godhet—de andliga motsatserna till begränsning, hat, avund, illvilja, begärelse, hämnd och därmed besläktade felaktiga föreställningar.

Mrs. Eddys stora andliga syftemål var att uppenbara den vetenskapliga regeln för praktik, genom vilken mänskligheten skall kunna helas från den bedrägliga materiella förnimmelsens lögner. Hennes verksamhet var resultatet av klar, andlig vision. Hon sade: "Jag såg framför mig de sjuka, som framsläpade sina år i träldom under en overklig härskare, i den föreställningen, att det var kroppen och ej Sinnet som styrde dem" (*Science and Health*, sid. 226). Hennes mål var att rädda de lidande, de sinnliga och syndande, och hon sviktade ej, fastän hon förutsåg den svåra strid hon hade att utkämpa, ty hon var gudomligt inspirerad, och hennes mål innefattade den praktiska demonstrationen av Liv, Sanning och Kärlek till välsignelse för alla dem som äro villiga att bliva helade.

Universell i sin tillämplighet sträcker sig denna Vetenskap till de andligen förstande i alla land, och med helande verkan låter den Skriftens ord genljuda (Jer. 29:11): "Jag vet väl, vilka tankar jag har för eder, säger Herren, nämligen fridens tankar och icke ofärdens, till att giva eder en framtid och ett hopp".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Saving Wild Creatures Held To Increase Nation's Profit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Finding "sad neglect" or "gross mismanagement" of wild life in almost every section of the United States, the National Resources Committee today recommended that the nation set aside an additional 17,000,000 acres for migratory birds and 21,000,000 acres for upland game birds and animals.

It was estimated that a $1,000,000,000 national resource is being impaired by the exploitation and neglect of wild life.

Pointing out that the Forest Service and the Biological Survey had made a start toward scientific management, the committee found a number of obstacles must be overcome in accomplishing the program.

Production Sought

"Of greatest present concern," it said, "is the inadequacy of game laws in most states. Existing game laws almost without exception," the committee found, "have been directed toward preservation rather than sustained production of wild life."

Citing other conditions that need correction, the committee revealed that western national forests at present include only about 40 per cent of the winter range needed to support big-game populations large enough to utilize summer range. A special need was found for larger refuges for such "big-game" animals as mountain sheep and antelope.

Enforcing Law

Closer co-operation between federal and state game officials was recommended, with the assertion that "law enforcement is, and probably always will be, an important part of wild life management."

Surveying present refuge facilities, the committee pointed out that the Biological Survey operates wild life refuges aggregating about 800,000 acres in 27 states and Alaska, in addition to unsurveyed areas in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Forests and Parks

It also administers as wild-life preserves 1,200,000 acres in reservoir sites developed by the reclamation srvice. A total of 644,582 acres in 15 states, under the administration of the War Department or Commerce Department has also been designated for wild-life refuges. Within the National Forests there are more than 25,000,000 acres of game preserves, and a substantial acreage is also offered by the National Parks.

Migratory waterfowl, the committee warned, "are in a particularly precarious condition; and unless positive action in their behalf is taken without delay, there is little hope of saving some of the native species now in dire straits."

Game as a Harvest

The establishment of new bird refuges, it was said, "will involve in some cases setting aside federal lands; but more frequently, lands now privately owned should be purchased and placed under federal administration.

The committee recommended that educational programs be developed, including the use of motion pictures, to acquaint landowners with practical means of producing game and with profitable ways of harvesting the crop. Farmers especially should be shown that rabbits, quail, pheasants and other game, as well as fur-bearing animals and fish, have a potential crop value similar in kind to that of any other product of their acres, it was said.

Auto Owners Pay $5,318,619,856 Tax On Gas in 17 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 — It was 17 years ago yesterday that Oregon put into effect the first gasoline tax in the United States. Since then the tax has spread to all the states, and motorists have paid $5,318,615,856 into the coffers of the State and the Federal Government in gasoline taxes, according to estimates by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

Three other states followed Oregon's example in that very first year, 1919, with a 1 cent levy on gasoline. Only a little more than $1,000,000 was collected that year. Estimates for 1935 set the gas tax figures at $800,000,000, an amount sufficient to pay for another Panama Canal with a couple of Boulder Dams thrown in for good measure.

In 1920, the first full year of this form of taxation, an average motorist, according to the Petroleum Committee, consuming 600 gallons of gasoline paid $178 for his fuel and only 54 cents for taxes. Last year, he paid $81, less than one half the 1920 cost of gas, but his tax bill had risen to almost $32.

Every state in the country now levies a gasoline tax ranging from three cents up to seven cents. In some states, county and municipal gas taxes, plus federal and state taxes, pushed the aggregate tax on gasoline higher than the actual retail cost, which sets this form of taxation off as probably the highest sales tax in vogue.

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... because it offers flawless service and attracts a distinguished clientele

Single Rooms from $4

MADISON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET

Adjacent to Grand Central

David B. Mulligan, *President*

"THE BILTMORE HAS ATMOSPHERE"

American System Declared Able To Withstand Crises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 — Praise of the nation's first President as a patient, far-sighted leader "who helped frame the constitutional system of checks and balances as a permanent barrier to despotism and internal disorder" by Henry W. Taft, brother of the twenty-seventh President, featured a meeting of patriotic societies at Carnegie Hall on the occasion of the two hundred and fourth anniversary of the birth of George Washington here Saturday night. The meeting was the highlight of observance of Washington's Birthday and was followed by eulogy of Washington in many churches here yesterday.

Mr. Taft's address dealt almost wholly with Washington's work in connection with setting up the Government of the United States. He observed that this governmental system had carried the nation safely through 150 years and many economic and financial depressions comparatively as severe as the present one.

"But now," he said, "the counsel of restless experimentation tells us that from our present troubles we can never recover unless we make fundamental changes in our Constitution which will permanently convert our Government into a huge, bureaucratic, centralized autocracy, obliterating state lines and removing those checks upon power by which alone the liberty of the individual citizen is secure."

Mr. Taft scored the extension of the powers of the National Government to the internal affairs of the states and went strongly on record against the spending of "vast sums of money in relieving the states from the burden of caring for their citizens in want and in providing funds for municipal projects, thus encouraging extravagance and even profligacy."

Weather Maps Radiocast

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP) — Charles J. Pannill, president of the Radiomarine Corporation of America, said Feb. 24 that advices received from four liners on the Atlantic stated that reception of complete weather maps by radio facsimile had been highly successful. The maps, prepared here by the United States Weather Bureau, are transmitted from the shore station near New York by a method similar to that used in transmitting photographs.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.

393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

A Mutual Company Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York

Summary of 76th Annual Statement

ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1935 ..... $1,816,170,956
Increase for Year $158,869,809

INSURANCE RESERVE and other LIABILITIES $1,730,696,021

SURPLUS Apportioned for Distribution to Policyholders in 1936..... $30,675,846

CONTINGENCY RESERVE $54,799,089
Increase for Year $11,650,031

TOTAL INCOME in 1935 ..... $412,380,319

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS $268,017,992
Excess of Receipts $144,362,327

PAYMENTS to POLICYHOLDERS:
In 1935 ..... $184,498,188
Since Organization $3,585,924,938

INSURANCE IN FORCE $6,226,286,585
Increase for Year $83,128,472

NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR.... $541,037,526
Increase over 1934.....$81,833,524

A copy of the annual statement will be sent to any address on request.

THOMAS I. PARKINSON, *President*

Model Makers Exhibit Their Products at Chicago

Skill and ingenuity shown in display by amateurs of models of about everything from houses, railroad engines, freight cars, boats and coal tipples to a musical fountain.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some secretive doings in Chicago's basements and garrets were uncovered here recently when men and boys brought out their prize models of engines, freight cars, boats, houses and put them on exhibit in a downtown hotel.

The model makers are not professionals. Indeed, in their daily round of making a living, some of them are bankers, bookkeepers, plumbers, dentists, employees at the Board of Trade, engineers, insurance men, real-estate men. But one common interest brings them into membership in the Model Builders Guild of Chicago, an organization only about two years old and having now some 250 members, according to its president, Harry Schlader.

Just a Hobby

Making models is just a hobby with them. One father who started his son at modelmaking was 10 years old, 10 years ago, confessed it's the best way to keep young boys home and out of mischief. He said: "We have one room at home that is ours. We have linoleum on the floor so we can't injure anything. There we keep all of our puppet shows, our miniature things that we make, our tools and everything connected with this special interest of ours." Then he added rather shyly, "Sometimes the 'Mrs.' brings in her sewing, so it's usually the busiest room in the house."

"The exhibit served not only to show the small-scaled products to the general public, but it gave the modelers a first-class opportunity to see what all the rest of the fellows are doing in their spare time. They handle each others' productions, talk about the materials used, how the castings were made, and treat the little boats and engines like children of a specially favorite brother.

Train Fans

All of the "train fans" went in together, set up one oval network of tiny tracks and then hooked their engines and cars into various long trains. Some had made refrigerator cars, oil tanks, and box cars for fruit. Others had constructed miniature engines, cabooses, and coal cars. One member brought in a model of the horse car from a famous circus.

A tiny historical reproduction of Stephenson's "Rocket," the original built in England in 1829, was sent in by John Matthews, a master plumber, who had also two locomotives and a tractor, all set up and running. A miniature steam locomotive built by Peter J. Nieman of the Board of Trade, was exhibited not far from his 17-year-old son's model of a modern ocean steamer complete in every detail.

Singing Fountain

But not everyone's fancy turns to trains and boats. The World's Fair of '33 had set one father and son to thinking how fine it would be to make the "Singing Fountain." They used to sit in the evening at the Fair and marvel at the row of fountains changing color to the sound of music. They resolved to reproduce the whole spectacle in miniature. And here it is near the entrance to the exhibit.

The little fountains rising about a foot in height splash their tiny spray of water while the colors on them change from deep red through the rainbow to light yellow, to the tune of "Humoresque" or "The Blue Danube." At the Fair, of course, all of this was done automatically, but, in the miniature, a cheaper contrivance had to be worked out, according to the builders, Arthur S. Lewis and his son.

Synchronize Flow

Getting in behind the scenes was the best way to see how they had managed to synchronize the flow of water with the color and the music. There sat the son with a phonograph record playing beside him. As the music rose in crescendo, he turned a valve which controlled the water pressure of the fountains. In front of the boy was posted a scale of music the notes being colored red on the lower part of the staff and lighter colors the higher up they went. When he turned an indicator to different notes on the staff, a cylinder, made of various colored transparent material, revolved around the spot lights which, in turn, threw the proper color up through the little fountains. To the visitor out in front the whole thing worked like magic.

Another product from the Fair was the miniature "Black Forest" which was first made for a Christmas dinner table decoration. The tiny irregular rows of houses making up the little German village were made of cardboard and covered with snow—really sugar. Tiny lights inside the buildings sent their glow across the cold looking snow lighting the way down to the skating pond in the center. The builder confided that this ice was really a piece of glass painted a light blue on the underside. The tiny evergreen trees topped the hills around.

Gantry Crane

The Chicago Suburban Model Club from Maywood brought in their gantry crane and put it in operation where the visitors could see the tiny crane reach down, pick up a load of coal—about a cup full—from a river barge, drop it into a bin, and from there load it into a waiting coal car on a tiny train. E. B. Tolsted, who operated the crane, says the club consists of a short story writer, an architect, an artist and an engineer.

The owner of a hardware store, Roman Santangelo, during dull moments at the store, slips back into his shop and works on model engines. At the exhibit he showed a Hudson type locomotive which took him some 20 months to make. Modelers marveled at the perfect reverse action incorporated in the mechanism and said that Mr. Santangelo makes all his own patterns, and does all his own machine work.

A little railroad station, a doll's house, a fire tug modeled after one now doing service in the Chicago River, a German castle, a model racing yacht, and scores of other equally as interesting models were on exhibit.

The rather startling growth of the Guild was attributed to two factors by the president, Mr. Schlader. He thought that increased leisure time turned people to hobby building and, furthermore, these particular members were very "progressive."

Model Coal Tipple Made by Chicago Suburban Model Club

A Tiny Crane Picks Up a Load of Coal (About a Cupful) From a River Barge, Drops It Into a Bin, and From There It Is Loaded Into Waiting Coal Cars

N. H. Gasoline Taxes Total $23,540,073

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26 (AP)—State gasoline taxes have cost the taxpayers of and visitors to New Hampshire $23,540,073 since the levy was imposed in 1923, Stinson L. Taylor, secretary of the New Hampshire petroleum industries committee, said yesterday.

Mr. Taylor urged Gov. H. Styles Bridges to expend receipts from the state gasoline tax on roads and asked the Governor also to support elimination of the duplicating federal gasoline tax.

School Extension Demanded To Boost Argentine Literacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chileans are concerned to hear that their transandean neighbors in Argentina are protesting against the failure of plans for the eradication of illiteracy, especially since they are so well satisfied with their own progress in that line. It will soon be a year since the first national conference on illiteracy was called in Argentina at Buenos Aires. Each of the Argentine provincial delegates at that time expounded his views as to what had been accomplished and what remained to be done in his locality, and each of the representatives of the National Council of Education, as well as of the Ministry of Education, discussed the subject, in an endeavor to co-ordinate the action of national, municipal and parochial authorities.

The outlook at the moment was most promising. Measures were sanctioned and were included in a plan for public education, with certain amendments which could readily be effected, and others which would require the assent of the provincial legislatures. And yet few, if any, of the recommendations have been put in practice; and there seems to be no prospect of their becoming realities, illiteracy remaining in the same unfortunate state as ever. Teachers' organizations, together with a group of daily newspapers, headed by La Nacion, are vigorously demanding that something be done.

Regarding progress in regular education in Argentina, there is more optimism. Latest government statistics reveal that the number of pupils attending the incorporated private schools has doubled in the past five years, while the number at the official second grade schools has increased by 20 per cent. The greater increase in the first category is explained by the fact that private schools can expand without limit, while the country is reputed to have come to the end of its tether in maintenance of gratuitous secondary teaching; or, at the most, can only slightly increase facilities. It cannot, in any case, hope to meet the wants of the whole population. From one point of view this is regarded as an advantage; for it prevents overcrowding and damaging the efficiency of the state teaching already established.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS

are offered to small or even large parties at nominal cost. Here luncheons or dinners may be obtained. Many committees find this service most satisfying. An air of unobtrusive quiet pervades BARCLAY environment.

Monitor readers may expect especial courtesy. Their patronage is very much appreciated. Rates for sleeping rooms begin at $5.00 single and $8.00 double. Special monthly rates.

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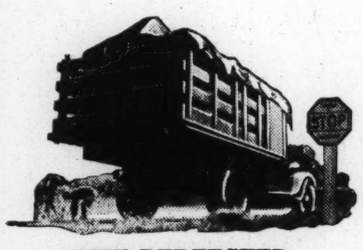
NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES

VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE · FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE

make Chevrolet the world's greatest truck value



NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES

always equalized for quick, unswerving, "straight line" stops

NEW FULL-TRIMMED DE LUXE CABS

with clear-vision instrument panel for safe control

CHEVROLET The truck with the *greatest pulling-power* in the entire low-price range . . . the *safest* truck that money can buy . . . and the most *economical* truck for all-round duty—that's the new 1936 Chevrolet!

Buy one of these new Chevrolets, and you will have the truck that excels in the three most important phases of truck operation—*pulling-power*, *economy* and *safety*—and the truck that's designed and built to *keep on* doing the most work for the least money, day after day, throughout years of dependable service.

These new Chevrolets are the *only* trucks in their price range with all the following features: *New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes*, for unmatched stopping-power; *New High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine*, giving pulling-ability and operating economy without equal in the low-cost field; *Full-Floating Rear Axle* of the most rugged and durable design; and *Full-Trimmed De Luxe Cab* for driver comfort, with clear-vision instrument panel for safe control.

See these new 1936 Chevrolet trucks at your earliest convenience. Subject them to any and every competitive test of price, of features and of performance on the road with your own load. To do this will be to convince yourself that they're *the world's thriftiest high-powered trucks* and therefore the world's greatest values!

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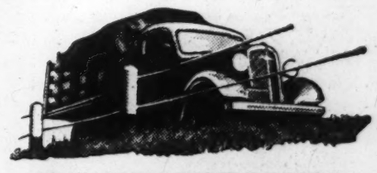

NEW HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE

with increased horsepower, increased torque, greater economy in gas and oil

FULL-FLOATING REAR AXLE

with barrel type wheel bearings on 1½-ton models

NEW 1936 CHEVROLET TRUCKS

McGlue to Return $2000 He Got From Berrett and Molway

Boston News Today

Dog Racing Referendum Urged Before Committee
Biennial Sessions Issue Pops Up Again
Lascars Seek Warmth in Boston
Giant Garment Strike Averted for 24 Hours
Lincoln Given Three Days to Prepare Defense

By a Staff Photographer — Figures in Controversy Over Charges of "Split" on Berrett-Molway Appropriation.

Joseph A. Dineen, Author of Magazine Article Which Raised the Issue — Louis Berrett, Recipients of State Remuneration for False Arrest — Clement A. Molway, Recipients of State Remuneration for False Arrest — Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Who Demands Money Paid by Berrett and Molway Be Returned

McGlue:

Agrees to Return $2000 to Berrett and Molway

Charles H. McGlue has agreed to return $1000 each to Clement Molway and Louis Berrett, collected from them after the Legislature voted them $2500 apiece for false arrest it was announced late today by James G. Moran, president of the State Senate. This development followed close on the heels of a hearing by the joint legislative committee on rules on the question of voting an investigation of the matter.

At the hearing it was decided to have Mr. Moran and Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall see Mr. McGlue, who was Governor Curley's campaign manager, and ask him to return the money. If it were refused the rules committee was prepared to take further action.

That the matter is not completely closed yet was revealed by Mr. Moran, who said it would be threshed out further when McGlue meets with Molway and Berrett in his office at 10:30 Friday morning.

Return of the money was demanded by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware before the rules committee today. He flatly asserted: "It has been stated that this was in payment of lawyers' fees. It was no such thing. It can't be twisted to that."

Berrett and Molway were falsely arrested in connection with a Lynn theater robbery and slaying to which the Millen brothers and Abraham Faber later confessed. Before their release Molway and Berrett were actually being tried for murder.

The present aspect came to light through a magazine article written by Joseph F. Dineen, Boston newspaperman. He said that Berrett had told him he had to split with a politician the $2500 he and Molway were each voted by the General Court last year. Representative Sawyer said this would give anybody outside Massachusetts the impression that it costs money to get a measure through the Legislature.

Mr. McGlue said he accepted $1000 apiece from the two men and that it was paid for legal services.

He said he drafted the bill, advised the men on how to aid its passage, gave them financial help and secured a position for Molway.

Berrett admitted before the committee that he had been befriended by McGlue in the form of small loans to the extent of about $100, but said he didn't know whether the $2000 he and Molway paid was for lawyer's services or "politician's fees."

Dog Racing:

Fight for Abolition Continues in Legislature

Dog racing continued to be a focal point of attack at the State House today as the legislative committee on state administration heard arguments pro and con on three measures to end this "sport" in Massachusetts forever.

Leading the affray on racing dogs was Senator William F. McCarty of Lowell. He spoke in generalities about the great losses to large numbers of people that resulted because of race tracks.

George C. Funk, head of the Wonderland dog track at Revere, gave some insight into the profits of dog racing when he disclosed that one greyhound association had paid for a $200,000 plant and netted $80,000 profit from last summer's operation. Another dog group, he said, had done even better, netting $120,000 profit.

Harry E. Prince, a Revere lawyer, spoke in support of an initiative petition to end dog racing. "People," he said, "did not know what they were getting when they voted for racing. Now they have had opportunity to learn and they should be given a chance to vote again."

Biennials:

Legislative Committee Urged to Indorse Proposal

Biennial sessions, most mooted question of the last legislative session, bobbed up again today when adoption of the plan for meeting only once every two years instead of yearly was urged before the committee on constitutional law.

Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told the committee that the Legislature was grinding out so many laws the citizens were losing track of them. He particularly urged that the voters be given a chance to express themselves on the matter.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, who headed the recess commission appointed by the last annual session to study the matter, said he believed its adoption would save the Commonwealth between $300,000 and $800,000 annually. He said the economy feature was the outstanding point.

Last year the matter caused much debate, several close votes. It was charged that a majority of legislators fought it because it would cut legislative pay in half.

Lascars:

Hot-Weather Lascar Group Coming to Boston

Local agents for the British freighter S. S. City of Canberra were delighted today because temperatures remained above the freezing point. Reason: The Canberra arrives tomorrow afternoon with 50 Lascars, natives of the East Indies, and British law prohibits their being taken into cold regions.

The Lascars are deckhands on the ship which comes here in ballast. At Boston she will leave the Lascars, sign an American crew and proceed to Halifax to load a cargo for Australia. The ship will return to Boston from Halifax, discharge the Americans and take the Lascars aboard. In this way, weather willing, the natives of the tropics will avoid rigors of the cold belt.

Permission was sought from customs officials today for the Lascars to land their belongings, including their native cooking utensils and foods. They will eat nothing prepared by anyone not of their religious faith, which was another little point to worry the agents today.

Lincoln:

His Time to Prepare Defense Is Abbreviated

Alexander Lincoln, member of the State Board of Tax Appeals whom Governor Curley is trying to oust, will have only three days instead of a week in which to prepare a defense against Mr. Curley's specifications, it was learned today. The charges will not be ready until Monday, said Mr. Curley today, and they will be heard before the council on Wednesday. Previously, Mr. Lincoln had been promised a week.

The tax board member is facing ouster proceedings because he "unduly favored large real estate interests." That would have been bad enough in the eyes of the Governor, but what made things much worse was that Mr. Lincoln did much of his favoring during Mr. Curley's term as Mayor, which the Governor charges was a deliberate attempt to embarrass him by forcing an increase in the tax rate.

Other litigation was brought into the present squabble when Mr. Curley was asked whether he knew that Mr. Lincoln was being defended by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

"I thought he was going to represent Mr. Schuster (Winfield A. Schuster, against whom the Governor threatens libel proceedings), but it would be perfectly natural for him to represent Mr. Lincoln, in view of his previous utterances and denials."

It was recalled that when Mr. Curley, as Mayor, had requested Mr. Ely to remove the tax board member, he then had objected on the grounds that Mr. Lincoln had been his heaviest campaign fund contributor. Later, Mr. Ely denied this.

Destroyer:

Phelps in Commission at Boston Navy Yard

Spick-and-span new flags—"Old Glory" and the union jack—fluttered in the breeze at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, as they were hoisted in rigging of the new destroyer Phelps, latest addition to the Navy of Uncle Sam, which was received from the builders and placed in commission.

A picked crew of 10 officers and 175 men, selected to man the new craft, lined up at attention on the quarter deck. The Color Guard took position at the halyards. Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, stepped aboard. Up went the Admiral's flag, the Stars and Stripes and the union jack, to the sound of the bugle's "Colors."

Representatives of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, who brought the new vessel up from Quincy this morning, formally turned the Phelps over to the Admiral. Commander A. H. Rooks, who has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy and has been following every step of the finishing touches aboard the ship, its builders' trials and behavior at sea for several weeks past, stepped in front of the assembled crew, read his orders assigning him to command, and the 1850-ton, slender, gray vessel was "in commission."

Garments:

Strike Issue Awaits Result of Conference

Garment workers in Boston counted their stitches today awaiting momentarily either one or two union orders: (a) "work as usual" or (b) "strike without delay."

Settlement of the garment workers' demands on wage-hour contracts with manufacturers hinged upon a conference before the State Board of Arbitration between union officials and garment manufacturers. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m.

Settlement of the issue today, which would mean avoidance of a strike of about 7000 workers, was not expected, however. Union officials expressed doubt that manufacturers would meet their demands while state officials warned that manufacturers unwilling to conciliate, will be subpoenaed to a later hearing if necessary.

Police To Curb Liquor Traffic In Providence

Ban on Sunday Sales of Intoxicants Sought in New Campaign

To Revoke Licenses

Dine and Dance Places and Bootleggers Also Targets in Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26—Determined to stamp out illegal liquor traffic, curb the law breaking of legal license holders and to ban entirely the sale of intoxicating beverages on Sunday, the Providence Bureau of Police and Fire, in one of the most drastic shakeups in recent years, established a Department of Liquor Law Enforcement.

Under the supervision of Capt. Alfred T. Steeves, who was the most successful of all police raiders in the prohibition days, the new division will devote its entire time to the liquor problem, carrying out many of the plans recommended in the recent report of the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages, made by Chairman Michael F. Costello, to the General Assembly.

Dine and Dance Places

The new department will have five members, two of which will devote their entire time to the licensed places, especially the much complained of "dine and dance" establishments, and two others under the direction of Capt. Steeves will head the campaign against the sale of untaxed spirits and the manufacture of moonshine.

Persons close to the board say that the commissioners are seriously considering an educational campaign similar to the one advocated by Chairman Costello. If the plan is adopted temperance will be taught by the squad now assigned to the schools to teach highway safety.

Ready to Revoke Permits

In connection with the formation of the new department it was learned also that the police were to use their power to revoke Sunday sales licenses of stores of all types which have enjoyed a land-office package sale on Sundays in violation of the laws. Finding that the old "speakeasy" methods were being used to obtain bottle goods on Sunday, the police adopted the same system to obtain sales and as a result the first of several suspected stores have been closed up for a definite period on Sundays and in other cases the licenses were suspended for a week.

The police records show that two drug stores, one in the busy downtown section, will be forced to close on Sunday and its two classes of permits which allowed sale of retail and prescription liquor were suspended as the result of Sunday sales. The records also show that several variety stores were compelled to close their doors on Sunday, after a hearing in which it was proven they had sold whisky on Sunday.

Saloons Open on Sunday

The police also say that they have found in some instances that saloonkeepers have opened on Sundays to supply their customers with bottle goods.

It is understood that a check will be made on the dine and dance places in order that a basis might be reached for the granting of this type of restaurant license in the future. The State Division has recommended that one permit of this type be granted for every 1000 persons in order that they might be properly supervised. The number of licenses would be decreased 60 per cent.

The commission has made it known that if the five men are not sufficient for the special liquor work that they no doubt would recommend that the same program be used that effectively closed the horse pool places.

At any rate, the police say, "Providence will be made as dry as possible on the Lord's Day."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with rain beginning late tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 30's, slightly warmer Thursday; moderate northeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Thursday; rising temperature Thursday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer, followed by rain on the coast, and snow or rain in the interior.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Thursday snow or rain, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and east winds tonight, shifting to southeast on Thursday over the south portion; and moderate northwest and north winds tonight, shifting to fresh northeast and east on Thursday over the north portion. Weather mostly overcast, with rain over the north portion Thursday, and over the south portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	37	Minneapolis	26	22
Bermuda	62	56	New Orleans	64	64
Chicago	34	32	New York	44	44
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	56	56
Helena	22	6	Philadelphia	46	46
Jacksonville	56	56	St. Louis	42	38
Kansas City	36	36	San Francisco	48	46
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	50	42
Miami	70	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 26.
B—Minimum, Feb. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:58 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Thursday, 3:22 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:59 p. m.

Store-to-Door Service Planned By the New Haven

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26—Store-to-door pick-up and delivery service for transporting less-than-carload freight, recognized for some time as the railroad's only means of retaliation against truck competition, will become effective in New England soon if the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad trustees is granted by the United States District Court, here.

The store-to-door service means exactly what it says. Typical is the method conducted co-operatively by a number of western railroads, which purchased a fleet of trucks for the purpose. Under the plan, a truck is sent to any address in Chicago, for instance, where it picks up the merchandise to be shipped, say, to Minneapolis. This is placed on a freight car, sent by rail to Minneapolis, where another truck completes the delivery. According to statistics compiled by the Western Railway Committee on Public Relations, the first quarter of 1936 showed a 10 to 14 per cent improvement over the similar period in 1935 as a result of the scheme.

Forward Move

Discussing the new service, Harry G. Taylor, president of the Western Railroad Executives Association, declared recently:

"We consider it one of the most forward of the recent moves by the railroad companies to recapture lost business. Along with the faster freight schedules, which have been in force some time, it will afford a most complete service to shippers of the territory."

Chief opponents of the store-to-door delivery are the truckers, who have made short haul trucking and delivery of small shipments their private preserve in recent years. When the Boston & Maine Railroad instituted a similar store-to-door service several years ago, the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts entered a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, charging that the pick-up-and-delivery service was being operated at less than cost.

Minimum Tariff

The B. & M. charged a minimum tariff of 30 cents for 100 pounds, and not less than 75 cents a shipment. The I. C. C. dismissed the complaint because it was found that, although the railroad was not charging as much as it could have, this was not causing a loss. Whether the New Haven schedule will follow that of the B & M. is of course not known yet. But it is considered indicative of what may be charged.

In their petition, filed yesterday, the New Haven trustees suggested that the service become effective on April 1. They pointed out that railroads in the eastern territory are planning to file joint tariff, effective April 1, providing for the establishment of such a service on all railroads in the East, including New England.

Ouster of Dr. Smith Brings Nationwide Protest

Further evidence has been uncovered to support the oft-expressed theory that Governor Curley may have blundered politically when he ousted Dr. Payson Smith as state commissioner of education and appointed James G. Reardon in his stead.

The National Education Association, Department of Superintendence, meeting in St. Louis, has just passed a resolution condemning "any removal or appointment of a teacher, administrator, or any other employee of these schools, on the basis of political or partisan considerations." The resolution was adopted in connection with the Massachusetts situation, and was supported by all except three educators.

Significant Resolution

Perhaps the most significant part of the resolution was the paragraph which said:

"The facts in connection with this case in Massachusetts are such that it is difficult to realize that this event could have happened here in America, and especially in Massachusetts, with its brilliant educational traditions enriched by distinguished leaders such as Horace Mann and Charles W. Eliot. We are confident that the citizens of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which in the past has contributed so much to the cause of education, will not allow this action to be forgotten or condoned."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Name Calling

Senator William S. Conroy, glib-tongued Fall River Democrat, may wish that he had not called the taxpayers protesting the $78,000,000 Curley budget "a lot of baboons." Already several persons who attended the hearing are protesting against such name calling.

The taxpayers are thoroughly aroused, and Senator Conroy may be overthrown if he runs for re-election. Of course, the Senator is now firmly entrenched in another state position as a member of the State Industrial Accident Board, a $6000-a-year job. For this reason he may abandon any re-election fight.

Perhaps yesterday's outburst actually signaled his later voluntary exit from the Senate. Such a move would prevent the irate taxpayers from retaliating for his "baboon" outburst. However, the opponents could turn their fire upon the Governor, inasmuch as he appointed Senator Conroy and by inference the Senator was speaking for the Governor.

Camera Ban

It was rather well for the Ways and Means Committee that it reconsidered its original decision to bar photographers from the taxpayer hearing. The photographers and news writers were primed for real protest action, inasmuch as the meeting was the biggest news at the State House for some time. The Democratic members would have been placed in a rather bad light because of the inference that they did not want the outside public to see the bulk of the protesting crowd.

The committee later decided its strategy was entirely wrong and allowed the photographers to take "shots." Perhaps the reason for this decision was that most of the photographers, ever ready to take a chance, snapped pictures of the assembled crowd before the committee arrived. General Court officers rushed up and warned that pictures were not allowed. However, since pictures were already taken, the cameramen could and did snicker.

Representative Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, Democratic floor leader in the House, also threw some light on the subject, when he said, in answer to a question as to why photographers were barred, "We regard it as MacDonald's show and we are not going to give it any publicity." Norman MacDonald is executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, the organization which requested the special budget hearing.

Edgar M. Mills

Ultra-Violet Rays Turn Dull Stones Into Symphony of Brilliant Colors

No "magic" words, no wand is necessary to transform a batch of uninteresting looking minerals in the Harvard University Museum into a symphony of intense colors—blues, pinks, greens, purples, yellows. It is done by merely pushing a button.

Standing in one corner of the mineralogical section of the museum is a small darkroom containing a glass case full of fluorescent minerals, such as fluorites, aragonites, calcites, small rough diamonds and synthetic rubies, all possessing the property of transforming invisible (ultra-violet) light waves into longer visible light waves. By the push of a button in the darkroom, the regular light goes off, and the ultra-violet comes on.

The effect of the ultra-violet rays, according to natural scientists, is to excite particles in these minerals, and the motion of these particles causes the visible light waves. This conversion of the energy of the short invisible ultra-violet waves into the longer waves of visible spectrum, they say, is what is observed as fluorescence.

The exact cause of this phenomenon, however, is not known to natural scientists. It still puzzles them whether it is due to an impurity in the chemical composition of the minerals, or to some other hidden reason.

Mayors in Northeast To Hold Conference In Boston in March

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25 (AP)—A regional conference of mayors embracing the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, was called today by the executive committee of the United States Conference of Mayors for Boston, March 20 and 21.

The announcement followed a meeting here Saturday and Monday of mayors of the south and southwest at which relief and tax problems were discussed.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, president of the U. S. conference, expressed satisfaction with the results of the southern regional conference, the first sectional meeting.

"Mayors of the entire northeastern section of the United States will attend the Boston meeting," the announcement said. "The object of the meeting will be to study at close range the relief problem of the cities of that section of the country, and to hear directly from the mayors of these cities, as to their relief problems."

Driving Course Planned For Schools in Pawtucket

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 26 (AP)—School Superintendent Frank A. R. Allen proposed yesterday that junior high school pupils be given a 16-week course in automobile driving and highway safety. At the end of the course, he said, pupils over 16 years of age would be ready to apply for a state drivers' license.

Mr. Allen said he would seek the establishment of the Junior Motor Vehicle Clubs at which members of the state police force and of the Rhode Island Safety Council would give instruction. The course would be directed by school officials.

High Standards Of Past Urged For Maine Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 26—Maine potato growers, as a result of a ruling made yesterday by Frank P. Washburn, State Commissioner of Agriculture, made plans today to harvest the same high-grade crops in 1936 as in years past.

The question of Maine potato standards for 1936 had been unsettled for some weeks, following a meeting of some 300 growers in Bangor when Mr. Washburn was asked to permit the sale of large quantities of potatoes not up to federal standards.

Mr. Washburn, citing five different reasons, ruled yesterday that "for the best interests of the Maine potato industry as a whole" only a high grade spud can be marketed.

Reasons for his refusal were listed by Mr. Washburn as follows: (1) No emergency exists to permit marketing of low grade potatoes, under the potato-branding law; (2 Re-action of the market to a low grade of potatoes might seriously affect the market for high grades; (3) No special ruling can be made under the law even for producers faced with peculiar cultural conditions; (4) The potato-branding law provided the initial step for advertising Maine farm products based on quality; and (5) There exists real doubt as to the attitude of pure food and vegetable officials toward potatoes below regulation standards.

Concord Studies Plans For Slashing Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26—In an effort to help cut county expenditures to the bone, Willoughby A. Colby, solicitor of Merrimack County, introduced several recommendations recently in his annual report. Included among them were (1) enactment of a law to reduce expenses of instituting criminal proceedings by allowing county solicitors to initiate proceedings in Superior Court, and (2) establishment of juvenile courts.

The recommendations came as a result of suggestions by the state tax commission that state, county and municipal expenses be drastically reduced. Merrimack County, incidentally, is said to be the only one in New Hampshire "out of the red."

Professor Murdock Resigns at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—Harvard University announced last night the resignation of Prof. Kenneth B. Murdock as dean of the faculty of arts and sciences.

Professor Murdock was prominently mentioned for the presidency of the university at the time Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell retired. Dr. George D. Birkhoff, Perkins professor of mathematics, will succeed Dean Murdock, effective next September.

Taxes Closing Long Battle For Grocery Trade

Chains and Independents Said to Be Close to Burying Hatchet

New Set-up Forecast

Voluntary Associations Are Seen as Successors to the Present Chains

Mounting taxation promises to force chain stores and independent grocers to bury the hatchet for the first time in a half century of bitter warfare, Charles F. Adams, treasurer of First National Stores, told the Monitor, today.

Acting on this opinion Mr. Adams entrained for Washington this morning to discuss with national leaders the crisis which he declared has been forced upon chain stores by excessive taxation throughout the United States.

Mr. Adams saw taxation compelling the chains to abandon their present setups for voluntary associations, or independently-owned stores, supplied by the corporation which would then devote itself entirely to the wholesale business. Independent grocers already have met the challenge of the chain stores by similar setups.

Would Invite Scrutiny

Voluntary associations formed by the chains to avoid taxation, Mr. Adams said, would "invite a searching scrutiny of that field by taxmakers. That would result, he added, in the epoch-making handshake between chains and independents who would then be allied for the first time in a common fight against expanding the tax base.

"When one speaks of the independent grocer these days," said Mr. Adams, "he is not talking of the underdog of 25 years ago. The independent grocer of today is up and coming, linking himself with other independents in voluntary associations which enable him to buy his commodities on a par with the best chain store systems.

"The chain store competition with independent associations is recognized as healthy for the consumer. But chain stores are now faced nationally with threats of discriminatory taxation which in some states is wiping out economies that chain stores have been able to develop and pass along to the housewife in lowered prices."

To Prevent Underselling

Experience has shown that the independents merely seek to prevent the chains from underselling them, said Mr. Adams. Thus if forced by taxation to raise their prices, the chains would expect the national food price levels to rise proportionately.

But that is what the chains do not want to do, pointed out the First National head. They know that if their prices go up their markets will close down. Their success of a half century and more is founded upon the ability to make economies and keep prices down. If taxation wipes out these economies, it is conceivable that the props upon which the chain store system is founded may totter and fall.

What is the alternative? The chain stores can, according to Mr. Adams, sell their stores to the local managers, the corporation going into the wholesale business and selling supplies, by contract, to the local stores. In effect, the chain store system would become a voluntary association of independent grocers, similar to the Independent Grocers' Alliance which now boasts some 13,000 members.

No Idle Threat

This breakdown of the chain store system into independent units is no idle threat, Mr. Adams said. Reports were heard only yesterday that the James Butler Grocery Company, one of New York's largest chains, is being converted into a voluntary chain of 2000 independently-owned units.

The Butler breakdown is most interesting because, as Arthur C. Jones, manager, put it, "The change is a practical answer to chain store problems of distribution." Taxation was only a minor factor in the Butler move.

John A. Hartford, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, has taken the view that separate ownership is the simplest method of escaping taxation. On the other hand, the A. & P. has tremendous warehouse facilities for more supplies than are required to keep their own stores in operation. By going into the wholesale market the A. & P. could supply other stores besides those released from its own fold.

Beginning to Agree

Chain store heads throughout the United States, Mr. Adams declared, are beginning to agree with Mr. Jones and Mr. Hartford. One of California's largest chains has also gone over to voluntary associations. As for the First National Stores, this conversion could be made quickly and easily, he said, since all except two or three of its managers are in a position to buy their store leases. The First National does not own its stores but rents them.

"Chain stores," Mr. Adams concluded, "led the way to low food prices by cutting out all unnecessary expenses. That the chains held no patent on the system of economical distribution is shown by the rapid growth of voluntary chains of independent grocers pooling their purchases. These independent associations now have a five-to-one ratio over chain stores in the United States. They have most of the advantages of chain store buying without carrying a burden of taxation. It is logical, then, that chains will go over into the voluntary association field without a murmur if legislators continue to pile up taxes.

"And many chains will make the conversion as a better way of doing business than the chain store system," he said.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—Short features: 2:15, 5:05, 8. Also "Captain Blood." 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:05, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12. Also shorts.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:05, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

BOSTON — Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." A screen version of Ursula Parrott's novel. 10:55 a. m., 1:48, 4:41, 7:34, 10:27. Stage: Musical revue featuring Ruth Etting, radio star; Toby Wing and Frank Gaby. Tomorrow: Boris Karloff in "The Invisible Ray." Stage: Lupe Velez, screen star; Roger Pryor and a musical revue featuring Joe and Pete Michon, and others.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitsky.

MODERN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Also Warner Baxter and Alice Faye in "King of Burlesque." 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 2:35, 6:40, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — Jessie Matthews in "First a Girl," a gay musical romance. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: Wallace Beery with a big stage revue. Sevitzky's orchestra.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"March of Time," "Chinese Nightingale," "Morocco," "Jumping Champions," "Scrappy's Trailer," and other shorts.

UPTOWN—"Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. 1:45, 4:20, 6:55, 9:35. Also "March of Time." 1:25, 4, 6:35, 9:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—George Raft and Rosalind Russell in "It Had to Happen." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Also "Dangerous Intrigue," with Ralph Bellamy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 8.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Gertrude Michael in "Woman Trap." Fenway: 3:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount: 9:10, 11:44 a. m., 2:18, 4:52, 7:26, 10. Eleanor Whitney and Tom Keene in "Timothy's Quest." Fenway: 1:10, 3:43, 6:16, 8:49. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:08, 3:42, 6:16, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Every Saturday Night," a romantic comedy. Also "The Preview Murder Mystery."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Magnificent Obsession." 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Affairs of Susan." 2, 5, 8:05.

UNIVERSITY—Victor McLaglen in "The Informer." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also Claudette Colbert in "Gilded Lily." 1:45, 4:55, 8:03. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." Also Melvyn Douglass in "Lone Wolf Returns."

Radio Programs
On Page 11

TREMONT—"Farmer Takes a Wife." 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25. Also Dolores Del Rio in "Madame DuBarry." 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10.

Music

REPERTORY THEATER—Dance recital by Harald Kreutzberg. Presented by Miriam Winslow. Friedrich Wilckens at the piano. 8:15.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Dinner and Round Table discussion, led by Representative Phillip G. Bowker, 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS — Roslindale Community Theater in "The Wedding Day"; Outer South End Community Theater in "The Acid Test"; dance presentations directed by Edouard du Buron; orchestra, conducted by Theodore Bailey. Brighton High School, Warren Street near Cambridge Street. 7:30.

HYDE PARK WPA CONCERT — Boston Civic Theater. Also orchestra, Robert Kelley, conductor. Hyde Park High School, Metropolitan and Central Avenues. 8:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Vincent Van Gogh" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Address on "Questions of the Moment," by Mrs. Ida Porter. 11.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Midwinter meeting. Address on "Democracy Survives," by George E. Sokolsky. Hotel Bradford. 10:30.

Planes and Ironing Boards Keep Beery Busy at Airport

Huge, affable, and with a manner typical of his film roles, Wallace Beery, who is appearing in person at the Metropolitan Theater this week, inspected the National Guard headquarters today at the invitation of Capt. George E. Sprague of the Observation Division.

Mr. Beery, who is one of the film colony's few licensed transport fliers, climbed into one of the Curtiss planes lined up in front of the hangar and tested the controls with an experienced hand. He was keenly interested in one of the new Grumman ships on the hangar floor, which is a high-speed craft. Mr. Beery's own Bellanca plane does about 175 miles an hour.

Examines Supply Room

The supply room also got a bit of attention since, like most fliers, he is interested in pilot's clothes. So he stalked into a room redolent with moth balls used to preserve the clothing. The dark rooms of the photographic section next came in for a bit of notice for Mr. Beery is a picture addict.

He explained he owns several high-priced miniature cameras with all the gadgets. In fact, he said he feels impelled to purchase one every time there is a new model announced.

All through the tour he was acclaimed by dozens of goggle-eyed youngsters, who whispered, "There's Wally Beery," as he went by. He made friends with "Bill," the huge Byrd expedition husky dog, who is the mascot of the outfit. He obligingly signed dozens of autographs for the corps members. The reception room lights, fashioned to resemble bombs, caught his eye with a remark, "They're keen."

Gets Model Plane

With a wave to his manager in the background Mr. Beery gave a cheery goodbye to the corps members, was whisked off to the Shore Airlines hangars over on the other side of the East Boston Airport. Here he was presented with a model of the Travelair ship which he first owned. The plane is now reposing in the Shobe hangar.

Indulgent Father

Like many an indulgent father the demands of Mr. Beery's daughter Carol Ann are virtually commands. During one of his turns at the Metropolitan Theater Mr. Beery mentioned that he had called up his daughter on the long distance telephone. Her only request, he said, was for a doll's ironing board. Harry Ashworth, an aviation mechanic at the Ames Skyways airport, happened to be at the show.

Back at the Ames hangar Mr. Ashworth went to work on a piece of an old propellor blade. From it he fashioned a neat ironing board. And so Mr. Beery trudged through snow and melting ice to accept this ironing board for his daughter.

Between Pictures

Mr. Beery, who at present is "between pictures" in Hollywood, decided to fill in the time with a flier at vaudeville. He came from New York where he appeared in a radio version of "The Old Soak," an experience which he enjoyed thoroughly. Mr. Beery, it may be recalled, was master of ceremonies for a while in the place customarily filled by Al Jolson every Saturday evening in his radio program.

From his Boston engagement Mr. Beery goes to Detroit and then Chicago after which he will return to the west coast.

Actor Finds a New Friend

By a Staff Photographer

Wallace Beery and Bill

The Movie Actor and the Husky, Veteran of the Byrd Polar Expedition, Pictured Together During Mr. Beery's Visit to the National Guard Hangars, Where Bill Rules as Mascot

What's Going On In the Arts

Loudon Greenlees

A SCOTTISH baritone, Loudon Greenlees, gave a song recital last evening in Jordan Hall, ably assisted by Stewart Ross as accompanist.

A tall, grayhaired gentleman, who bore himself with courteous dignity, Mr. Greenlees gave marked pleasure to an audience of moderate size by the amplitude and agreeable resonance of his voice, as well as by the considerable skill with which he managed it in the course of an exacting program. Added to these virtues, a sense of movement and of continuity in phrasing was evident from the very beginning in Handel's familiar "Where e'er you walk." The more sustained and taxing, as well as more emotional, "Dank sei Dir, Herr," brought a slight hardness and suggestion of strain, though excellent taste and feeling characterized its interpretation.

A well-chosen group of German Lieder began, a little uncomfortably, with the romantic storm and stress and contrasted sentiment of Schubert's "An die Leier," and included three songs by Hugo Wolf and two by Strauss (of which one, however, was the relatively hackneyed "Zueignung"). To say that Mr. Greenlees was at his best in Wolf's "Fussreise," whose rollicking yet graceful phrases, with their momentary transitions to tenderness, were sung with charm and spirit and a voice under perfect control, is not to belittle the deep feeling which he brought to "Der Genesene an die Hoffnung," the security with which he encompassed the difficulties and followed the tortuous wanderings of the voice part in "Der Freund," or the delicate repose of his singing of Strauss's "Traum durch die Dämmerung."

Two modern Italian operatic arias found place in Mr. Greenlees's program. From Boito's spectacular "Nerone" he drew "Laggiù, tra i giunchi di Genasareth," which successfully sustains a mood of quiet devotional ecstasy but is musically mere cliché. From Giordano's "Andrea Chénier" came the dramatically effective, and musically somewhat superior, "Nemico della Patria." To both, the singer rendered varied justice.

A final English group included some negligible items by Stanford, Elgar and less eminent composers; Roger Quilter's characteristically saccharine arrangement of "Drink to me only," and two Scottish songs, the traditional "Turn Ye to Me" and Katherine Ramsay's (the Duchess of Atholl's) "Once only by the Garden Gate."

There was much cordial applause, which the singer's vocal skill, his intelligence and his taste had amply earned. S. S.

Tuesday Symphony Concert

THE Tuesday afternoon patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were fortunate in having an opportunity to hear two talented members of its orchestra as conductor and soloist respectively, at the fourth concert of this series yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. Richard Burgin, the concertmaster, stepped to the conductor's podium and Jean Bedetti, first cellist, was brought forward as soloist. The program contained three excerpts from Rameau, edited by Felix Mottl —Minuet from "Platée," Musette and "Tambourin" from "Les Fêtes d'Hébé"—a pair of excerpts from "The Damnation of Faust" by Berlioz, the Roussel Symphony No. 3 Saint-Saëns's Cello Concerto in A minor and "La Valse" by Ravel.

Mr. Burgin has firmly established himself in the affection of his Boston public by the thoroughness with which he accomplishes the presentation of a program. His beat yesterday was incisive and the salient points of the purely orchestral numbers were well emphasized, not to the exclusion however of the more subtle passages. The orchestra responded with apparent enthusiasm to the wishes of Mr. Burgin and the audience in turn responded in kind.

The virtues of Mr. Bedetti are familiar to Boston audiences. His technical proficiency and his feeling for the underlying qualities of the music he plays bring about a felicitous performance of any work he essays. The Saint-Saëns concerto is a melodious work, well orchestrated, not too deep and very easy listening. Mr. Bedetti was able to infuse it with poetry without too greatly emphasizing its negative qualities. His audience gave him a most cordial reception.

An Evening of Trio Music

LAST night at the Boston Art Club, the Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio gave the second concert in its present series, offering the Trio in E minor, Op. 102, by Reger, and the D major Trio by Turina. For variety, the Cello Sonata in G minor by C. P. E. Bach was played by Messrs. Zeise and Goding.

The works selected for performance last night were well contrasted. The simplicity of the Bach sonata, with its interesting forecast of the larger form yet to come, was voiced with becoming restraint by each player. In addition, however, there was present a feeling for the contrapuntal movement of subject matter which pointed up the work with satisfying completeness.

In different mood and more modern dress was the Reger Trio. The work is closely knit and far from superficial. By virtue of its scholarly composition, it necessitates intellectual exercise upon the part of the listener somewhat out of proportion to the amount of pleasure to be derived from it, but there are, on the other hand, some extremely effective and thoroughly melodious measures, especially in the Allegretto and the Largo. The work was given a fine performance, and won the complete approval of the audience.

There is very slight intrinsic value to the Turina Trio. It is salon music reminiscent of the early nineteenth century, and hardly able to hold its own with the music of Reger and Bach, although it provided a certain amount of relaxation for the listener after the exacting Reger. On the whole, a program which did not, for one listener at least, match in thematic content the first one of the series, although the very large audience bestowed generous approval. G. M. S.

The Dance—New York Notes

KURT JOOS'S new ballet, "The Mirror" (to be seen in Boston at the Colonial Theater March 4 and 5) was well received in New York. John Martin of the Times found it a worthy sequel to "The Green Table" but rather questioned the happy ending.

Martha Graham's "Horizons," presented for the first time at the Guild Theater last Sunday evening, was received with less acclaim. The use of "mobiles"—mechanically moving disks and other geometric shapes—designed by Alexander Calder and first tried out at Miss Graham's final concert at Bennington last summer, gave an experimental flavor to the work. This composition (for group and solo) in four parts—"Migration," "Dominion," "Building Motif" and "Dance of Rejoicing"—occupying a full half of the program, will probably be repeated next Sunday evening, with changes in the rest of the program.

In addition to Martha Graham's final New York concert of the season at the Guild Theater on Sunday evening, March 1, will be the Ruth Page Ballets at the Adelphi Theater, appearing also on the evening following, March 2. Miss Page brings with her as principal male dancers Bentley Stone and Blake Scott, who have won favorable notice in Chicago. Also on Sunday evening, Tamiris and her group will appear at the Brooklyn Young Men's Hebrew Association Fiftieth Street and Fourteenth Avenue.

This evening sees the second of the Modern Dance Recitals now current at the New School for Social Research, with Letitia Ide and José Limon of the Humphrey-Weidman Group, Bill Matons and his Experimental Group, Hilda Hoppe and the Rebel Arts Group.

Josef, a masque dancer, will present Aztec and Mayan Impressions at the Barbizon-Plaza, on Friday evening, in a joint program with Tito Guizar, tenor, under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Mexico.

Saturday morning's demonstration-recital in the Sculpture Court of the Brooklyn Museum of Art, will be given by Sophia Delza. This series is concurrent with the museum's exhibition, "Dance in Art."

Saturday evening, Nini Theilade and Dimitri Romanoff will give a joint recital at the McMillin Academic Theater.

Esther Junger, assisted by Harry Losee and Fred Taggert, is appearing at the Radio City Music Hall in the Russell Markert production, "2036." Her dance is entitled "Scientific Creation" (music by the prolific young modern dance composer, Lehman Engel.)

Harald Kreutzberg, giving his only Boston recital of the season at the Repertory Theater this evening, will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, March. 3. M. L.

Strike Breakers and Spies Assailed at Labor Hearing

State House Hearings

Labor espionage by private operatives is the greatest menace to American industry today, Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, charged today.

The labor agent was appearing before the legislative committee on labor and industries to support the federation's petition to force the licensing of strikebreakers and inside workers who would be classed as private detectives.

Used in Springfield

Mr. Taylor declared the most recent use of the espionage and strikebreaking system in Massachusetts occurred in Springfield at the time of a Springfield newspaper labor dispute. The labor representative pointed out that a Philadelphia organization, which controls hundreds of linotype operators and other newspaper trade workers, supplies strikebreakers when they are needed. The newspaper, he added, must pay a huge fee to the operator as well as pay strikebreakers big salaries.

Mr. Taylor added that one private organization had 25,000 operatives, who are supplied with tear gas and other weapons, if necessary. He used the National Labor Relations Board as his source of information. Another organization offered its services to firms having labor difficulties, the offer including the use of operatives for espionage purposes among the unions, as well as regular strikebreakers.

Inside Workers

Recently Mr. Taylor revealed that the inside workers join unions, become officers, and dissipate union funds so that when a strike is called there is not sufficient money in the treasury. For this type of work the fees are high, he added.

The labor federation's proposed legislation, it is understood, is the first to be filed in any state legislature. Labor is practically certain the legislation will not pass this year but it is ready to fight annually until victory is attained.

* * *

Conservation Plan

The legislative committee on state administration had a chance to chuckle today over a bill to establish a director of predatory creatures in the state department of conservation. The petitioner was James A. Laird, a magazine writer on conservation and other subjects.

Mr. Laird pointed out that predatory species destroy as much, or more, wild life than all the hunters in the state. He added that it would be cheaper to establish a bureau than to supply additional fish and animals to take the place of those destroyed by the predatory species.

However, when Francis H. Allen, chairman of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, arose to oppose the legislation, he pointed out that the Laird bill would not provide for control of snapping turtles, about which Mr. Laird spoke at length.

* * *

The bill provides for control of predatory fish, birds and mammals. The snapping turtle is not included, inasmuch as it is a reptile.

* * *

New Teacher Bill

Senator Joseph A. Langone's measure to place all public school teachers in Massachusetts under civil service went without support today before the legislative Committee on Civil Service. The Senator was busy at another hearing heckling all who appeared to favor repeal of horse and dog racing. However, there was considerable opposition to the teacher bill from school heads and superintendents.

Clarence H. Dempsey, superintendent of Arlington schools and legislative agent of the state school superintendents' association, declared the measure is probably unconstitutional. Furthermore he said it represents unwarranted centralization and is discriminatory in that it places under civil service teachers in towns where no employee has civil service protection. In addition, he said, the civil service method would be an unnecessary third agency to select teachers. The existing two selecting agencies, local school committees and the state department of education, are sufficient, he declared.

* * *

At Ease

Routine work was the order of the day for the joint Ways and Means Committee today. After yesterday's special hearing for protesting taxpayers, the committee members looked as though they were enjoying a rest from verbal barrages.

Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, escaped committee criticism on his budget requirements as outlined in the Curley budget. With him were superintendents of various state schools. The chairman of the State Housing Board was on hand but all were spared from critical attacks.

Applying Oath Only To Teachers Held As Insult by Hopkins

To expect the teachers of the country to take the teacher's oath, and exclude all others from the obligation, is a covert insult, said Dr. Ernest Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in an address to approximately 600 Boston Alumni Association members at a meeting in the Copley Plaza Hotel last night.

In his address, summarizing last year's activities at Dartmouth, Dr. Hopkins said, "In all of our consideration of democracy as opposed to autocracy and dictatorships, it is to be remembered that, regardless of the merit or lack of merit of the conflicting philosophies, untrained and irresponsible hordes giving simply lip service to the theories of democracy cannot compete with the training and discipline of competing systems of social organization."

Other speakers at the meeting included Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, and Ben Ames Williams, author. John Burleigh, retiring president of the association, acted as toastmaster.

New officers of the association are: Richard Parkhurst '16, president; Robert J. Holmes '09, Boynton Merrill '15, and David A. Perry '24, vice-presidents; Robert W. Williamson '27, director of publicity; Joseph G. Byran '32, representative of the Dartmouth Outing Club in Boston; Lawrence H. Martin '28, treasurer; James F. Woods '33, secretary.

Coolidge Auction in Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 26 —The Coolidge auction this spring will be an invitation event with friends and associates of the former President receiving invitations. Among them will be Frank Stearns of Boston, John Sargent, U. S. Attorney General under Coolidge, and Henry Ford, who is believed anxious to acquire Coolidge material for his museum.

N. E. Farms Urged To Raise Sheep, Hogs and Horses

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—More sheep, hogs and horses would pay their way on many a New England farm, Massachusetts State College experts said today.

C. J. Fawcett and R. W. Phillips, in a joint report, said New England farmers could profit by increasing their livestock number other than dairy cattle.

"In a section so well supplied with pasture and hay land," the report said, "there is no better way of marketing crops than through livestock.

"Dairy cattle, though, have little chance for much increase in the future."

The report explained that livestock returns a large portion of fertilizer to the soil and most New England farms are too small and hilly for tractors to be practical, horses providing the cheapest form of farm power.

"The New England farmer can improve his diet and make it less costly by raising the family meat supply at home," the report stated.

"Farms that are too far from a good milk market and are capable of raising only hay and pasture might well produce beef cattle as a means of marketing the roughage.

". . . Small flocks of sheep can find a profitable place on many (New England) farms. The best wool market in the world is in Boston and the largest demand for lamb in this country is in the East.

". . . Massachusetts produces only one tenth of the horses necessary to maintain their present population in the State. . . . Many farmers would find profit in producing their own replacements and perhaps an extra colt for sale."

Maine Democrats Call on Brann To Run Again for Governorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, Feb. 26—Democrats of Maine, with but a month to select gubernatorial candidates before the state convention in Lewiston on March 31, today looked to Gov. Louis J. Brann for leadership.

The State Democratic Committee, while making plans for the convention, which as yet has no keynote speaker or chairman, awaited a reply from the Governor on its plea that he reconsider his stand to retire from public office.

Governor Brann is en route from Florida, where he has been vacationing. Democratic leaders expressed a belief that the Governor will disclose within a week what his final stand will be.

The Republican Party, with four gubernatorial candidates, is scheduled to meet in its convention at Bangor, April 2. Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware will be the key-noter.

Lighthouse Done In Snow Shown At Maine University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Feb. 26—The most striking feature of the winter carnival at the University of Maine was the snow-sculpturing contest.

Considerable imagination and ingenuity has been shown. Among the most interesting exhibits still displayed despite threatened thaw is that put on by Sigma Chi which displays a sea tableau. A 10-foot lighthouse with a revolving electric light in the top of the tower, the lightkeeper's dwelling at the foot of the tower, and the entire island on which the light tower stands surrounded by water, has attracted much comment.

A model, most difficult of execution, is being displayed by Phi Eta Kappa. It is called "The Hunter." An Indian with spear upraised, sits astride a beautifully carved horse that has reared up on its rear feet. The Indian is poised to hurl his spear at an attacking bear.

SAE has constructed a group entitled "Columbia" and it shows a woman dressed in Grecian fashion standing beside a large lion with her hand on the lion's head. Excellent carving has reproduced gracefully flowing robes while the head and mane of the lion has been equally well executed.

Plainfield Mill Strike Settlement Foreseen

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP) —A glimmer of hope was held out here by all concerned in the seven-week strike at the Lawton Mills Corporation plant, following a three-hour conference intended to discuss means of possible settlement, yesterday.

Deputy Labor Commissioner William J. Fitzgerald said many solutions to wage differences were offered and that another conference between employers and strikers is scheduled for Friday.

Snow Brings Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEE, Mass., Feb. 26—Miss Helen Hodgkins of this town, a teacher in the schools of hilltop Mt. Washington, has returned home for a two months' vacation, arranged annually because the children are unable to reach her school in midwinter and "mud time." Miss Hodgkins made part of her trip home on skis because of road conditions.

Organist Plays On With Music on Floor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26—Mrs. Dorothy B. Mulroney was in the midst of a municipal organ concert in the Auditorium. The local organist, who also is an expert carilloneur and last year played on a guest tour of European carillons, turned over a sheet of her music. The paper fluttered away to the floor. There was no one on the stage to pick it up.

The audience figuratively held its breath while Mrs. Mulroney, without missing a note, continued to read her music from the sheet on the floor, fortunately fallen right side up.

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BOSTON
Famous for style and quality for over a Century
Spring
arrives in our Millinery Shop . .
Such diversity of fashion . . . of fabric . . . of type! So many important influences . . . the Chinese, the 16th century French, the modern Paris, the American interpretation!
We have chosen to show you here several of our newest hats designed to flatter women. The softening effect of veils, the flattery of scooped brims, the becomingness of a touch of contrasting grosgrain, the line of curved brims possess a subtle smartness.
Second Floor

The Chinese Influence merely suggested in a hat with most wearable depth in back. 15.00
French Blue Grosgrain has a refreshing effect. 10.50
The Upcurving Brim is exhilaratingly youthful. 12.50
The Very French Tricorne is decorated with porcelain blue leaves. 15.00

Deerfield Raid Staged in 1704—but Saturday Is Only 58th Anniversary

It was on leap day 232 years ago that the Indians and French swept down on the colonial village while the sentinel slept, and carried half of the population into captivity in Canada after a 300-mile march through snow-filled woods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26—The fifty-eighth anniversary of a historical event that happened 232 years ago falls this Saturday.

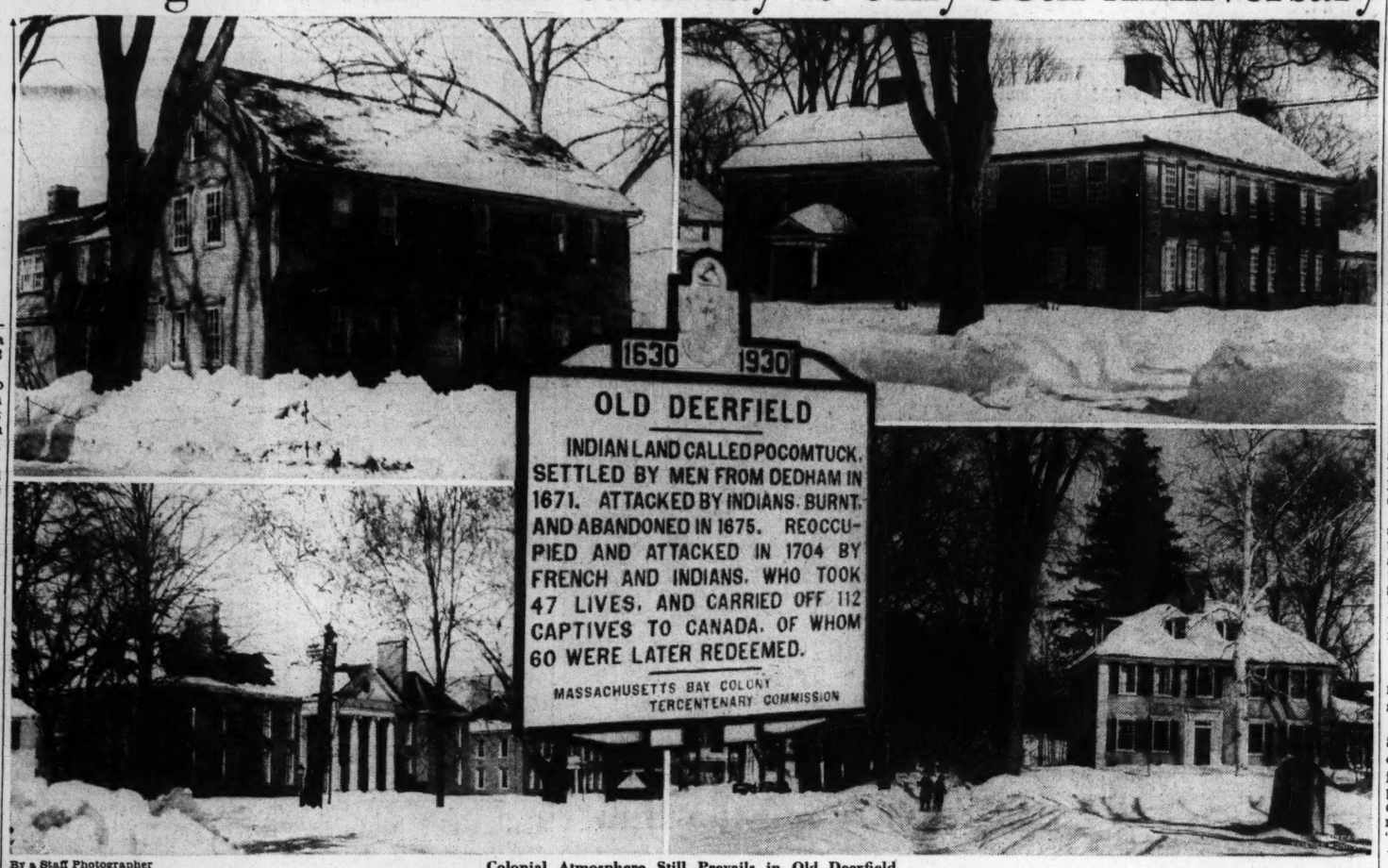
It was on Feb. 29, 1704, about two hours before dawn, that French and Indians from Canada swept over the snowdrifts into this then frontier village, plundered and burned and started the 300-mile return march through the snow-filled woods with more than half of the men, women and children of Deerfield as their captives.

The raid on Deerfield and the captive pilgrimage that followed constitute one of the outstanding chapters of American colonial history.

According to tradition, the sentinel on duty through that eventful night stopped outside a lighted window to hear a mother singing a soft lullaby to her child. Under the soothing influence of the soft melody he dozed and in the dead quiet before dawn the raiders entered the palisades over the high drifts and spread through the little community of 41 houses and 268 inhabitants.

Parson John Williams, whose house stood where Deerfield Academy now stands, prayed while he reached up his hands to the bed tester for his pistol. He says in his chronicle: "Taking down my pistol, I cocked it and put it to the breast of the first Indian that came up. But my pistol missing fire, I was seized by three Indians who disarmed me. My pistol missing fire was an occasion of my life being preserved since which I have also found it profitable to be crossed in my own will."

Today, Old Deerfield stands quietly off from the main highway, which with fitting consideration has left the old town to a dignity unmarred by rushing traffic. The snow has drifted high again, as it was in the memorable February of 1704, but this Leap Year finds no sentinels posted, no tense atmosphere in the town. Instead, there is that serene distinction that comes, as the saying goes here, "of having been through much."


1630 1930
OLD DEERFIELD
INDIAN LAND CALLED POCOMTUCK. SETTLED BY MEN FROM DEDHAM IN 1671. ATTACKED BY INDIANS. BURNT AND ABANDONED IN 1675. REOCCUPIED AND ATTACKED IN 1704 BY FRENCH AND INDIANS. WHO TOOK 47 LIVES, AND CARRIED OFF 112 CAPTIVES TO CANADA. OF WHOM 60 WERE LATER REDEEMED.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

By a Staff Photographer

Colonial Atmosphere Still Prevails in Old Deerfield

The Old Williams House, Regarded as One of the Most Beautiful Examples of Its Type of Architecture in New England, Is Shown at the Upper Left. The Frary House, Famous Relic of the Indian Massacre, Is at the Upper Right. Deerfield Academy Is Shown at the Lower Left. Main Street, With a View of the Manse, or Willard House, Is at the Lower Right. A Sign in Old Deerfield Is Pictured in the Inset

Harvard Announces Rise for Price of Meals

Because of a definite rise in food prices during the past two years, Harvard announces it will be necessary to increase the rates for meals at the house dining halls for upperclassmen 75 cents a week for a total of 21 meals a week, and at the Freshman Union 50 cents a week for 21 meals. This will go into effect at the beginning of the next academic year, September, 1936, Aldrich Durant, business manager, announced today.

The new rates will be $1.25 a week less than were charged in the College dining halls during the years 1931-1933. The rates will be, at the houses, $9.25 for 21 meals a week, $7.75 for 14 meals, and $6.75 for 10 meals; at the Union, $8.50 for 21 meals a week; and for individual meals, breakfast, 35 cents; luncheon, 55 cents; and dinner, 80 cents.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	**NBC Concert Hour: orchestra,**	"Toy Band"	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15	Breen and De Rose: guitarist	**Cesare Sodero, conductor...**	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters.	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	Terri La Franconi, songs	Dick Tracy: detective drama	"McCoy-Mendel Agency"
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music.	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie: skit	News; Musical Turns: Songs	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	of Romance, Russell Byrd.	Talk, Governor Curley	Report; "Vanished Voices";
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Scamps," vocalists	Soloist; organ; sketch	sketch and orchestra
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	"Captain Tim's Adventures"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist.
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue: songs	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Dorothy Lamour, soprano	Musical Moments: recording.	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	"Rendezvous": Charlie Le-	**"One Man's Family": drama,**	**Cavalcade of America: dra-**	Master of Mystery: dramatic
8:15	land; soloists; popular or.	**from San Francisco**	**matic sketch; orchestra**	sketch and orchestra
8:30	Frank Simon's Con. Band;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Francis Cronin, organist
8:45	Bennett Chapple, narrator.	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:00	Pat Binford, master of cere-	**Town Hall Tonight: Fred**	**Lily Pons, soprano; mixed**	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra
9:15	monies; variety program	**Allen, Portland Hoffa, Jack**	**chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.**	"Horse Sense Philosophy"
9:30	**"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";**	**Benny and Mary; amateurs;**	**Ray Noble and his orchestra;**	**Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: or.**
9:45	**dramatic sketch; orch.**	**Van Steeden's Orchestra**	**Connie Boswell, soloist**	Yankee News Service
10:00	**John Charles Thomas, bari-**	Indian "Moose Callers"	**'Gang Busters': G-Men drama**	"Husbands and Wives": dra-
10:15	**tone; Frank Tours's Orch.**	**Talk, Rep. Joseph Monaghan.**	**with Phillips Lord**	matic sketch
10:30	"Gems of Color": all-Negro	Roy Shields and his orchestra;	News dramatizations	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
10:45	variety program	vocal soloists	Spotlight Revue	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:30	Enoch Light and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	Stanley Myer's Orchestra	Henry Halstead's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speaker; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, Paul White, conductor.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild: "Milady," based on Dumas' "Three Musketeers."
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Longfellow's Birthday program.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": Senator Wallace H. White, Maine.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor; Maria Jeritza, soprano.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; Helen Keller; Douglas Fairbanks Jr.; Ozzie Nelson and Harriet Hilliard.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Museum of Art Series: "French Paintings at Smith College."
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC String Symphony Orchestra concert, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra concert, Phillip James, conductor.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), American Legion banquet: talks, Premier Mackenzie King and others.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "Young America Looks Forward"; Mrs. Roosevelt and other speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Lotte Lehmann; William Brady; Ann Sothern; Bob Burns.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Reciprocal Tariffs," Rep. Frank Crowther, New York.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Radiocast Monitor News

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Shortwave News

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Maine Cosmetic Act Upheld in Decision Of U. S. District Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 26—Maine's pioneer cosmetic law—which requires that all cosmetics sold in the State be registered—won a victory in the courts yesterday and stands ready for enforcement today.

A motion by Bourjois, Inc., of New York, for a temporary injunction to restrain the State from enforcing its cosmetic law because it interferes with interstate commerce was denied by the United States District Court.

In its decision, made public by Attorney General Clyde R. Chapman, the court said: "If it later appears that interstate commerce is unduly interfered with . . . the plaintiff's motion may be renewed . . . when additional evidence may be submitted as to any action of the state officials in enforcing the statute."

In his defense of the law, Attorney Chapman told the court that the cosmetic law applies only to intrastate commerce. Maine is the first State in the Union to pass a law requiring registration of cosmetics to insure the sale of pure products.

German Machinery in Demand

The production of machinery in Germany jumped 210 per cent between January, 1933, and January, 1936.

Power to Enforce Neutrality Called Need of U. S. by Moses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26—Neutrality cannot exist merely by declaration but must exist by reason of power to enforce it, former United States Senator George H. Moses told a large joint meeting of church men's clubs here last night.

In thus advocating a policy of adequate national defense, Mr. Moses said he rejoiced at the fact that the new army and navy appropriation bills have been drawn to aid in providing the nation with means of protection.

Flexible Policy Urged

The former Senator urged a reasonably flexible declaration of policy. "I have always been reluctant," he asserted, "to shackle national action with a fixed form of words. And I am more reluctant to lay such shackles upon an executive, no matter how keen his perception, nor how lofty his patriotism, nor how prudent his individual judgment."

Pointing out that this country has always insisted on the ancient neutrality doctrine of "freedom of the seas," Mr. Moses declared that he would hesitate to see the United States, if a change in this policy were to be made, sitting at an international conference called to formulate some new rule.

Neutrality Up to People

The people themselves, he said, must establish neutrality for themselves.

It has been urged that the United States disarm as an example to other nations, on the theory that impotence would form the basis of protection, but Mr. Moses said he couldn't believe such a policy would make the nation free from wolves. "I want the United States," he asserted, "put in a position where nobody will monkey with us."

In reference to what he described as a statement by a foreign diplomat that America must be brought into sanctions against Italy, Mr. Moses said he objected to any country using "must" to this nation.

Since "no one can accurately read the future," the former Senator said, "the scanty amendments which have been applied to the Neutrality Act of 1934 and the extended time limit which is now being set for the application of that statute seem to me wise in the extreme."

Growers of Potatoes Assured of Benefit Under New Program

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Representatives of potato growing states have been assured that that vegetable would benefit under the new agricultural program.

Phases of the proposed soil conservation program were outlined by J. B. Hutson, agriculture department's potato chief, to the representatives meeting in the office of Representative Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina.

Representatives Warren and Ralph O. Brewster of Maine joined in saying the conferees were assured by Mr. Hutson that potatoes would be included in the new program.

Representatives of the industry are expected to be called to conferences shortly by the agriculture department to consider the potato problem.

State Liquor Board Power Challenged By Town of Webster

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—Town Counsel Telesphore Leboeuf last night completed preparation of a petition to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court asking the court to declare in effect that the authority of the local licensing board is supreme and that it cannot be overruled by the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission.

The petition was scheduled to be filed with the Supreme Court today.

The Webster selectmen, who form also the license board, charge that the ABC refused to approve a package store license the local board had granted to William Martel and that the ABC, over the heads of the local board, granted a restaurant liquor license to John Parker, to whom the local board had refused a license.

The appeal to the Supreme Court is on the ground that the ABC by its action deprived the town authorities of their right to grant three package store licenses. It asks that the court quash the proceedings of the state board.

Some Hints in the Care of Fur Coats Are Given by State College Expert

Don't comb your fur coat when it gets wet. It may cause falling fur or baldness of the pelt. Give it a shake and let it dry slowly in a good circulation of cool air.

Such is the advice of Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, extension clothing specialist at Massachusetts State College. Combing is likely to pull out the hair, especially when a coat is wet, and drying the fur too fast may ruin it altogether, she says.

Here are seven points she lists for the proper care of fur garments: Have them cleaned once a year by a reputable cleaner who understands the cleaning of furs; give them a vigorous shaking now and then; keep cuffs and collars clean with Fuller's Earth, cornmeal, or wet sawdust; if the air is dry, keep a dish of water in the closet where the furs are hung; put them in cold storage when not in use; keep moths away; don't comb them when they are wet.

The price paid for a fur coat has little to do with its durability, Mrs. Page says. Some of the more expensive furs do not last as long as those from more common animals. A great deal depends on the care the owner gives to the coat and the use she puts it to.

She also urges women to get better acquainted with the qualities that go to make up good value in furs, such things as the names of animals from which the pelts come; whether the fur has been dyed or not; whether the fur is thickest at collars and cuffs, elbows, and pockets; whether the guard hairs have been plucked or clipped; whether the fur has been "pointed"; the fit of the coat; strength of the fur; and quality and strength of lining.

Even with this knowledge buyers should go only to reputable furriers. Some fur qualities are obscure and no one but experienced fur buyers can tell what quality furs they are getting.

Another Youth Held In Theater Robbery

Charged with taking part in the $12,800 robbery at the Keith-Boston Theater on Sunday night, George A. Stockman, a tall, handsome, smartly dressed youth of 19, was arraigned for armed robbery in municipal court today before Judge Daniel J. Gillen and held in $44,000 bail. The case was continued until next Wednesday.

Earlier this morning, Stockman had been identified once more by Benjamin Domingfio, manager of the theater, Miss Norinne Curtin, his secretary, and Louis Epstein, a theatrical agent. Stockman denied ever having seen any of them until yesterday, when he was first identified. A peculiarly marked blue tie served to help in the identification.

Meanwhile, Charles Malkewicz, also a South Boston youth, was being held in $48,000 for a hearing on Friday. He has admitted his part in the holdup.

New Dean for Harvard

George D. Birkhoff, Perkins professor of mathematics and acting dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard University during the current academic year, has been appointed dean of the faculty of arts and sciences beginning next September for three years. He succeeds Kenneth B. Murdock, professor of English and Master of Leverett House, who has been on sabbatical leave during the past half year.

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Dots Dot
Silk Undies
The daintiest of pin dots dance over exquisitely fashioned silk nighties and 2-piece pajamas. In fascinating color combinations. Gowns in five styles, pajamas in two. Sizes 34 to 40. Silk pajamas $3.95 and silk gowns $3.00. Add a handmade monogram 35c to $1.50 or a 3-initial machine monogram, 15c.
Pleating trims this adorable princess style gown. $3.00
Contrasting pajamas in blue and red. $3.95
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BIGELOW'S OWN EXQUISITE GEM SET PIECES . . . . . .
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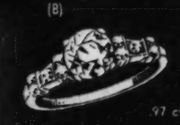
Way Below 1/2 of what they were originally priced.
History of Pieces Sketched

DIAMOND FANCY RING $675 $235
A
#321/9. The entire top surface of this lovely platinum ring is paved with round and fancy cut diamonds just as sketched. To insure quick disposal the original price of $625.00 has been greatly reduced to $235.
B
#510/141. The center diamond in this platinum and diamond solitaire weighs 97/100 carat (just a trifle less than 1 full carat) and is surrounded on both sides with smaller diamonds. Attractively priced for quick disposal at $392.

97 ct.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE $490 $392
C
#521/8. The fine center Marquise cut diamond in this exclusive Bigelow, Kennard creation weighs 1 carat and 12/100 and is surrounded with 2 smaller marquise cut diamonds and 30 round diamonds. Originally priced at $1,600.00, its "must sell" price of $650 is truly an exceptional bargain.

DIAMOND WATCH $155 $125
D
#89/659. The exceptional sale price of this Bigelow, Kennard Diamond and platinum watch of $125 can be quickly appreciated when one considers that the platinum case has a complete circle of diamonds.

MARQUISE DIAMOND $1,600 $650

H-Y Basketball Tonight—Boston Bee Rookie Confident—Babe Ruth Plays Golf

Milton Boy Is Confident On Bee Trip

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26—The adage that the third time never fails may run true to form this season in regard to Elbie Fletcher, the young Milton (Mass.) left-hander who will battle with Buck Jordan and Ed Moriarty for the first base post of the Boston Bees.

This is Fletcher's third trip to St. Petersburg with the Boston club. Rated one of the classiest fielders in the game despite the fact that he will not reach his twentieth birthday until next month, the Milton youth will jump into playing togs tomorrow morning and start his campaign to prove to Manager Bill McKechnie that he can hit the ball as well as field it.

Fletcher Is Confident

As the Bees' train speeds toward the warm sunshine of St. Petersburg, Fletcher feels that this will be his year. He said across the dining table last night: "I won't say that I'm sure I'll win over that job this year. But you can write this in your paper, the fellow that beats me out of the job will have to hustle and play plenty of baseball. The fact that the club finished a poor last in 1935 opens up every position on the team this year, with the possible exception of Wally Berger's spot in center field. Jordan is a good ball player and Ed Moriarty hit that ball hard during the 10 games he played with the club last season. But I figure to be steadier and a better hitter this year. At least, I'm going to do my best."

Fletcher, as one would gather from his talk, is plumb full of confidence. It is apparent that the fellow who does beat him out for that regular first base assignment will need to play better ball than any other first baseman showed around Braves Field in 1935.

Elbie comes from a wealthy family and actually passed up a chance to go to Yale University so that he could play baseball. When only 15 years old he worked out with the old Braves. The first time he ever stepped to the plate in practice he smashed a ball into the right field stands, but someone told him to go along home and forget about baseball.

Didn't Forget Baseball

He went home, but didn't forget about baseball. The Bees spotted him with the Milton High School team in 1933 and took him South the following spring. He was then only 17. Manager Bill McKechnie arranged with the school principal to have him continue his studies at St. Petersburg, and when the youngster returned from camp he went back to school and graduated in June.

After he had won his diploma, Fletcher reported to McKechnie and was farmed to Harrisburg, then property of the Boston Nationals. He batted .291, and last summer was optioned to Wilkes-Barre, where his stick average climbed to .365. Later he appeared in 39 games as an understudy to Buck Jordan. His average in those 39 games wasn't anything to write home about, but this season may be a different story.

* * *

Briefs

Howard Meyers, who will probably be Bill McKechnie's first string infield relief man this season, if he doesn't win a regular assignment, joined the party at New York, along with Jim McCloskey.

* * *

The train is scheduled to arrive at St. Petersburg at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The boys will have their initial workout about two hours later.

* * *

Ed Moriarty boarded the Bees's special in Boston instead of catching it at New Haven as was previously announced. Ed says the newspapers must have crossed their signals because he had planned to start from the South Station originally. Moriarty, incidentally, is one of those young fellows who is content to sit in a corner and listen.

* * *

Bob Quinn talks nothing except baseball. He feels that the 1936 edition of the Boston Nationals will make trouble in the senior circuit, although they are still out of the pennant class.

According to an Associated Press report from Washington, Bill Werber, Red Sox third baseman, certainly is not reluctant to talk. He is awaiting a settlement of $1000 in salary before leaving for Sarasota, but he does not hesitate to say that he will be needed. Either third base or right field will suit him although he thinks third base is the spot. The only comment he deliberately left out was the very remote possibility that third base and right field might be taken care of without him. His remarks, if true, will not set well with Eddie Collins or Tom Yawkey.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26 (AP)—Four members of the Boston Red Sox jumped on the club's "training camp special" as it stopped at North Philadelphia Station last night en route to Sarasota, Fla. In the party were Capt. Bing Miller, Coach Herb Pennock and Pitchers Lefty Grove and Joe Cascarella. On the train were the Sox battery men who left Boston earlier in the day.

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press

American League

Lakeland—Last year's champions, the Detroit Tigers, apparently are easing gently into form, with a bit of two-man batting practice the chief baseball menu. Mickey Cochrane, G. Walker, Bridges, Sorrell and Lawson are in camp, as is Al Simmons, who says he expects to use a bat this season four ounces lighter in an effort to reach his hitting stride sooner.

New Orleans — Manager Steve O'Neill of the Cleveland Indians and his coaches have decided to concentrate on developing a lefthander or two from the pitching staff. O'Neill says he hopes to get "one good southpaw" from Thornton Lee, Lloyd Brown and Al Milnar. George Blaeholder still is unreported.

Orlando—In action the first time since 1929, Manager Bucky Harris of the Washington Senators, is trying a rearranged infield lineup, with Joe Kuhel on first, himself on second replacing Buddy Myer, young Buddy Lewis at third and Travis at shortstop.

National League

Bradentown—Manager Frisch of the Cardinals has taken the view that there'll be "no rest for the lazy or tired," and has his campers hustling despite sore muscles from the first couple of days' workouts. The Deans still are unsigned. Pepper Martin and Leo Durocher are expected in a few days.

Pittsburgh—The Pirate vanguard, consisting of Prexy Benswanger and a half-dozen players, leaves Friday night for the San Antonio camp.

San Juan — The Cincinnati Reds planned a game here today, and have signed for exhibitions at San Dumingo next Tuesday and Wednesday en route to Miami.

Catalina Island—All the Chicago Cubs were reported signed with the arrival of Augie Galan. Jurges, who fanned to end the 1935 World Series, announced he was going in for some heavy hitting this year.

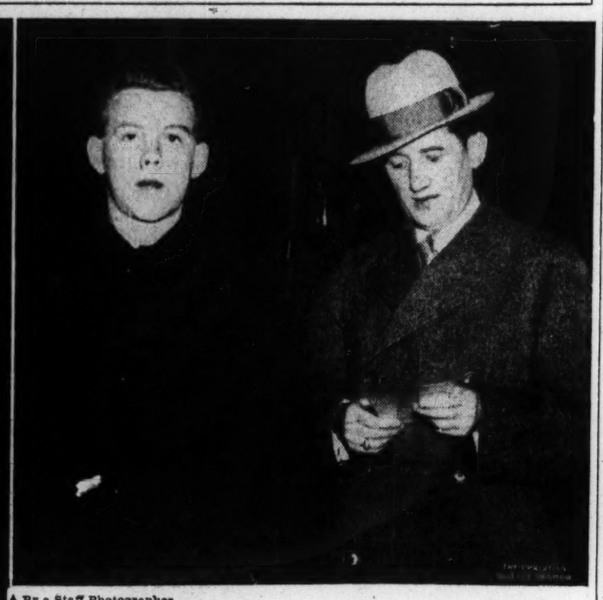
Brooklyn—The first squad of Dodgers leaves tomorrow for Clearwater, Fla., to begin training. It consists of three rookie pitchers. Fielders will get going in another 10 days.

Pensacola—Carl Hubbell is planning to ease up a bit this year to prolong his effective career. The slim Giant, now 33, said yesterday that "at odd moments last year something seemed to go wrong. I don't know what it was." He is going to save himself "for the clutches," he said.

Tennis Tuition

More than 5000 players, mostly between the ages of 19 and 25, received lessons from tennis professionals in England and Wales last year at a cost of $18,000 to the British Lawn Tennis Association.

'We'll Be Back in April and Ready to Go'



By a Staff Photographer

South Station Scenes as Bees and Red Sox Entrained

Left—President Bob Quinn of the Bees, With Elbie Fletcher and Ed Moriarty Standing Above in That Order. Right—Walter Ripley, Pitcher, Standing to Right of Phil Troy, Red Sox Secretary. The Red Sox Left at Noon, Serenaded by a Band. The Bees Boarded a 4 O'Clock Train for the South

Hockey Briefs

BOSTON CUBS embark on a vital stretch of games that will make or break their playoff hopes. Four games in five days and under conditions which leave the lineup problematical for each game is the situation causing Manager Fred Hitchman no end of concern.

The Cubs play at New Haven tonight, here against the Philly Ramblers tomorrow, Saturday at Springfield and Sunday at Providence. They face each team in the league. The predicament of the Bruins has impaired the hopes of the Cubs.

* * *

Alex Motter, Jerry Shannon, Roger Jenkins and Charley Sands were acclimated to the Cub lineup and the team clicked nicely. Now Hitch has lost those four to the Bruins and has Flash Hollett back and probably Bert McInenly and Phil Besler, although the last two are still on the injured list.

Those powerful Toronto Maple Leafs finally passed the Montreal Maroons in the Canadian group for first place. They lost the honor early in the season and have had a merry time regaining it. Andy Blair, utility forward and defenseman, and the fellow who is to be traded, sold or released every season, made possible the point which regained first place by scoring one of the goals to tie with Rangers.

* * *

The Ranger recruits are beginning to find themselves in the scoring. Alex Shibicky scored against the Bruins Sunday night and tallied again against the Leafs last night.

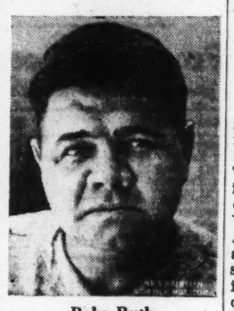
One of the greatest so-called comebacks is being staged by the Rochester Cardinals in the International League. In mid-January the League assumed financial obligations, appointed Carson Cooper coach, and when the players knew they were to eat regularly they started playing hockey and have not stopped yet, jumping from four victories to 13. They have a mathematical chance to enter the playoffs.

Sporting Around the Hub

Babe Still Hitting—Golf Balls

JUST a year ago today the great Babe Ruth signed his last contract in connection with major-league baseball. Today, with major-league baseball transported to the warmth of southern skies for preseason training, there are none of the usual Ruth headlines and streamers.

The Sultan of Swat, a title which became known throughout the baseball world in connection with Ruth, signed his first contract with Jack Dunn of the Baltimore Orioles in the International League, 22 years ago, and in all that time he played for only five teams—Baltimore, Providence, Red Sox, Yankees and Braves.



Babe Ruth

His last contract, signed a year ago, was negotiated by Charles F. Adams. Ruth was through as an active player, but his ability to hit and the warmth Bostonians held for the old favorite made him a real attraction. Unfortunately, it just did not work. He had privileges extended that led to internal disruption in the team, and before the season had progressed far the Braves and Ruth parted.

His memorable and ponderous home runs are gone except in memory and record books. His famous contract battles with Colonel Ruppert of the Yankees, gathering unlimited publicity, are gone. And the hundred and one pictures of the Babe in all sorts of human-interest poses are gone.

The "forgotten man in baseball" is not forgetting baseball, but is trying to forget that he no longer dominates the news. Today he is to be found driving the ball mighty distances, but it is a golf ball. Somehow it just seems that the Babe will join with baseball in some major-league capacity before many years. He belongs there.

* * *

Here and There

Everyone is doing it—throwing silver dollars or slugs across rivers and lakes . . . Yesterday, the Charles River was easily spanned with a silver "cartwheel," which Gov. James M. Curley gave to one of his stenographers—Josephine Lally . . . Miss Lally, who happens to be the champion woman baseball thrower of New England, found it easy to outthrow Harvard athletes at a point where the Charles is about 242 feet across . . . Last year, Miss Lally took second place in a national baseball throw of 254 feet . . . Harvard scored eight goals on Arena ice last evening in defeating University City Club's hockey team, 8 to 1, in the quieter game of a doubleheader . . . The other game resulted in a two-goal victory for Wollaston Sporting Club over Medford H. C. in a replayed game of the New England A. A. A. U. Senior League series . . . This was a rough-and-tumble affair . . . Brown defeated Boston College on Providence ice last night, 3 to 2, in one of the best hockey games there this season.

Gil Dobie, guest of honor at a gathering of 600 loyal Boston College alumni last night, quietly promised to do his best by the B. C. football team next fall . . . He said, among other things, "I expect to do just as I always have done. We'll work hard. I will give you my best, and I can see no reason for our not getting along in grand fashion." . . . Final tryouts for places on Uncle Sam's men's Olympic swimming team will be held at Providence, R. I., July 10, 11 and 12 in the Rocky Point pool, it was announced by Avery Brundage, chairman of the American Olympic committee, through the Associated Press.

* * *

Boston University's varsity basketball team will entertain the strong Clark quintet in the B. U. gym tonight . . . The preliminary game will be between the Terrier freshmen and the Keene Normal School . . . The B. U. icemen will ring down the hockey curtain this coming Friday when they play Brown at Providence . . . Terrier baseballers will practice at Nickerson Field while the football squad will do its spring training on the Bay State Road as soon as weather permits . . . The B. U. trackmen will close the indoor season this coming Saturday, meeting Tufts in Medford in the afternoon . . . Following its fine showing against Columbia Monday, Harvard basketers are hopeful of defeating Yale this evening at the indoor athletic building in Cambridge . . . The Boston University News, undergraduate weekly, yesterday said editorially: "Northeastern University has made itself a reputation for clean, good sport that is drawing more fans to the gate than our teams are. The time is ripe for consideration of Northeastern University as an athletic opponent."

* * *

Sports Tonight

Basketball—At Cambridge, Harvard vs. Yale in feature game, 8:30; Andover vs. Harvard freshmen, 6:45 p. m. At Boston, Clark vs. Boston University in B. U. Gym, 8.

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Arena, four Commercial League games, 7:30.

Track Meet—At Boston Y. M. C. A.: Quadrangular Meet (Boston, Newton, Lynn and Salem Y's), 7:30.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	11	91	76	45
Chicago	19	6	14	76	69	44
Rangers	15	10	14	75	82	40
Boston	17	3	18	72	65	37

Canadian Division

Toronto	18	4	16	97	90	40
Montreal	16	7	15	89	90	39
Americans	12	7	20	90	97	31
Canadiens	10	10	18	69	90	30

Results Feb. 25

Boston 3, Americans 2.
Toronto 2, Rangers 2, overtime.
Chicago 2, Montreal 0.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	21	2	16	134	110	44
London	19	2	17	93	97	40
Buffalo	17	5	15	87	79	39
Rochester	13	1	21	88	100	27

Western Division

Detroit	22	3	15	114	89	47
Cleveland	19	2	18	113	127	40
Windsor	13	8	16	83	88	34
Pittsburgh	14	1	20	104	126	29

Results Feb. 25

Cleveland 5, Windsor 2.
Rochester 3, Buffalo 1.

Alaskans Organize

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—Local sportsmen and followers of athletics have formed the Anchorage Athletic Association. Vern Johnson was named president. The group plans to sponsor athletic contests.

'Queen of Clubs'

© International

Patty Berg, New Golf Sensation

Minneapolis Girl Creating Wide Path in Southern Golfing Circles This Winter, and Is Being Hailed as a Coming Champion. She Recently Defeated Gianna Colleti Vare, National Champion, in the Second Round of the Palm Beach Golf Tournament. Yesterday She Won Medal Round at Ormond Beach With a 73

Harvard and Yale Clash on Court In a League Game

Lineup for Tonight's Game

Harvard		Yale
Lowman, rf		lg, Wilson
McGowan, lf		rg, Beckwith
Gray, c		c, Kelley
White, rg		lf, Miles
Struck, lg		rg, Weymouth

Harvard's basketball team is going nowhere in particuar as far as the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League is concerned, but the Crimson does enter its objective game tonight against Yale with a hope of retarding the Eli progress. Yale is tied for second with Dartmouth and defeat tonight will drop the Blue to third in the race.

Exponents of the zone system, the Yales, led by the colorful Larry Kelley, unquestionably are the favorites tonight. Yale has won five games in the league and Harvard has won only one. Under the coaching of Wes Fesler the Crimson team has come along fast lately and now rates serious consideration.

Against Columbia, the league leaders, last week Harvard reached peak form for the season holding the Lions to a 29-27 score and on this basis Capt. Leavy White expects to surprise the confident Eli. Preceded by a preliminary game, the varsity encounter will get under way at 8:30 at the new Indoor Athletic Building. New attendance figures are possible.

Collegiate Stars Coming to Garden

Some of the outstanding athletes of the college track and field world will compete in the field events of the first annual quadrangular track and field meet which will be held at the Boston Garden on Saturday night among the teams of Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth.

The field event competition always has been a feature of the games and at least five prospective indoor intercollegiate champions will be competing in the games. They are Emile Dubiel of Harvard in the pole vault, Norman Cahners of Harvard and Arthur Loeb of Yale in the 35-pound weight throw, Anthony Geniawicz of Dartmouth and Duke Wood of Cornell in the shotput, Charles Scott of Cornell in the high jump and Milton Green of Harvard in the broad jump. Two of the five field events of the quadrangular meet will be contested at the Harvard baseball cage on Saturday afternoon. These events will be the 35-pound weight throw and the shotput.

The shotput brings together two 50-foot men in Geniawicz and Wood. Geniawicz is the I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor and outdoor 16-pound shotput champion and Wood was runner-up in the indoor meet a year ago. On Saturday against Yale in a dual meet at Ithaca, Wood put the shot 49ft. 11in., and the big Cornellian has been coming so fast with his special event that a throw of well over 50 feet is likely from him. Geniawicz is an exceptional competitor and Coach Harry Hillman of Dartmouth expects to have him fit on Saturday. Dwyer of Dartmouth and Houpt and Vreeland of Cornell and ChuChu Train of Yale are expected to battle for the third and fourth places in this competition.

Four Track Teams At Boston Y Tonight

Track teams of the Boston, Newton, Lynn, and Salem Y. M. C. A. will engage in a quadrangular track meet at the Huntington Avenue Branch Building tonight at 7:30 under the direction of William Hultgren, track coach of the Huntington Avenue "Y."

The 1000-yard run will top the evening's card, with such star runners as Art Linthweite of Newton, Henry Landry of Salem and Al Robbins of Boston, competing for the high honors. At the last quadrangular meet Rodger Hadley put the 12-pound shot 50ft. 8in., surpassing the record heave of 50ft. ¾in., but the Boston boy's throw does not go into the record book unless done in Two-State competition.

Al Swartz, former Brookline High athlete, will have little trouble in clearing the bar ahead of the other high-jumpers.

The Boston relay team of Everett Eldredge, Bob Pannier, Scott McPeterdge and Norman Anderson should pull down the relay points.

Can-Am Scorers List Cub Tied for Eleventh

Official Canadian-American Hockey League scoring figures including Feb. 24, show Lloyd Jackson continuing to hold the lead. Frank Jerwa, a teammate, is second and Bobby Kirk, Philadelphia forward, is third. Bobby Bauer, Boston, entered the select 15. The scorers:

Name, Team	Goals	Asts.	Pts.
L. Jackson, New Haven	14	22	36
Jerwa, New Haven	17	15	32
Kirk, Philadelphia	14	16	30
Toupin, Springfield	15	12	27
McManus, Philadelphia	18	9	27
Cox, Philadelphia	14	13	27
Forslund, New Haven	15	12	27
Saunders, Springfield	13	14	27
Raymond, Springfield	4	22	26
LaFrance, Springfield	11	15	26
Blake, Providence	12	11	23
Rivers, Providence	11	12	23
N. Colville, Philadelphia	10	13	23
Alexander, Springfield	9	14	23
Bauer, Boston	13	10	23

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Babe Ruth given unconditional release by Col. Ruppert, signed with Boston Braves as player, assistant manager and vice-president.

Three Years Ago—Walter Hagen chosen captain of U. S. Ryder Cup golf team to play against British pros in England.

Five Years Ago—Joe Turnesa and Wiffy Cox tied at 291 at end of Pensacola open golf tournament.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Hurling the Dollar

NOW that Walter Johnson has proved that it is possible to throw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock River at the point where George Washington is said to have accomplished that feat something like 180 years ago, it is to be hoped that this form of publicity will be allowed to take a back seat. It may have been all very well for someone to settle the long-debated question regarding Washington's throwing ability; but there does not seem to be any excuse for continuing the stunt. This is especially true as regards other rivers over which no famous person is said to have tried his throwing prowess. Men and women have been submitting the Charles River at Cambridge to such a test, and we have seen a story from Des Moines, Iowa, stating that Al Wieland, a former Drake University athlete, has thrown a dollar across the Des Moines River with a toss of 430 feet. This, so far as I know, is the record performance to date, and it is my opinion that it would be just as well to let it stand. The Johnson stunt was undoubtedly a very good one; but to continue it is not our idea of worthwhile endeavor.

Staff Photo

Jim Ten Eyck

Better Get Back to the Baseball

It would seem to me that the best thing those persons who are so desirous of throwing a dollar for distance can now do would be to get back to the good old baseball. Throwing a baseball for distance has long been a legitimate pastime, and we can see something worth while in such a contest. The present world record for a baseball throw is 426ft. 9½in., made by Sheldon Lejeune in Cincinnati in 1910. Here is a record that has stood for a quarter of a century, and it would indeed be interesting to see whether or not baseball has produced a player who can better that mark. Why would it not be a good idea for the American and National Leagues to have a distance-throwing contest in connection with their all-star game at the Bee Hive this summer? It would no doubt prove an interesting feature.

Johnson and Street

Now that Johnson has coupled his name up with George Washington, I cannot help recalling the fact that another famous baseball player used the name of Washington to add to his fame. I refer to Gabby Street, who was the receiving end of that famous battery—Johnson and Street. It was in the days when Johnson was in his prime that the Old Sarge went out to make fame for himself by catching a baseball thrown from the top of Washington Monument. If it were left for me to decide, I would say that Street's performance was much more difficult than throwing a dollar across the Rappahannock River. But, be that as it may, these two players formed one of the greatest baseball batteries of all time.

* * *

Ten Eyck on the Second Generation

Reports from Syracuse state that Coach Jim Ten Eyck has, among his candidates for the Orange varsity eight this year, the sons of three oarsmen who rowed under him at Syracuse some 20 years ago. They are Howard N. Blocher, William Robinson and Frank Rice. Seldom indeed is it that sons follow fathers as members of college athletic teams, and we do not believe that there has ever before been a case where the same coach was still in charge.

Miss Berg Equals Record

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Energetic Patty Berg gave par a four-stroke beating in the 18-hole qualifying round of the south Atlantic women's championship golf tournament here yesterday. The Minneapolis redhead's 37—36—73 equaled the course record for women, set by Virginia Van Wie in 1930, and only a missed short putt on the eighteenth green prevented her from setting a new standard. In her round today, Miss Berg collected six birdies and required an extra stroke on only two holes.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 9, St. Paul 6.
Oklahoma City 3, Wichita 2.
St. Louis 1, Tulsa 0.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

	P	A	R	I	S	
A	R	R	E	S	T	S
R	E	T		M	A	P
A	T			M	I	
D	E	N		P	E	R
A	N	E	M	O	N	E
	D	E	E	D	S	

Amusements

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Delicacies Spread on a 'Norwegian' Koldt Bord

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Buffet Supper—With Tasty Appetizers

Borrowing the Norwegian Idea One Offers Variety With Little Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LET'S have something entirely different for Sunday night's cold supper or buffet supper for the guests. Let's have a Norwegian "koldt bord" of little jars of sardines, appetit sild, gaffelbiter and smoergaassild, colorfully garnished with scalloped crescent of lemon rind and parsley. Let's have flaky crisp rye biscuits or "knaekkebrod" spread with cod roe paste and spicy anchovy paste in enchanting patterns. And let's make up another dish with "sildesalat" (herring salad) dressed up gaily with pickles, radishes, slices of beets and tomato.

For dessert we can have steaming Norwegian rice pudding with a drop of butter in the center of each portion and a fragrant sprinkling of cinnamon, sugar and red fruit juice. Let's have a "koldt bord" supper because it's simple and inexpensive to arrange and so little work. And because a whole meal can be served right at the start on one plate.

Some of you do not know what gaffelbiter and smoergaassild are? Gaffelbiters are plump, spicy Iceland herrings, skinless and boneless, packed in olive oil, fruit sauce, or tomato sauce. Appetit sild are a finely sliced fillet of succulent brisling, boneless and skinless, delicately smoked and packed in virgin oil. Smoergaassild is the savory, spiced fillet of fleshy herring, tastily prepared in a piquant sauce of dill or mustard. Flavorsome Norwegian fish pastes to give a fillip to the appetite that are always found on the "koldt bord" are such canned preparations as shrimp, bloaters, crab, salmon and anchovy. All these fish products come, in small, flat, 10-cent tins so that variety will be had at little cost. There are endless combinations of sardines for hot and cold dishes, to intrigue the eye and taste of the buffet supper guest.

The Equipment

Prepare for the Norwegian koldt bord with plenty of large, wooden and glass salad bowls, flat plates and little jars for the tempting delicacies. Get out the salad spoons and forks. Sprightly garnishing of cucumbers, strips of green pepper, pimiento, hard-boiled egg, capers and gherkins will help tremendously in re-creating the Norwegian supper.

There should be an assortment of Norwegian wafer-thin bread and crackers. Also, a pyramid of fresh and salted butter balls.

In tidy circular arrangement appetit sild and sliced hard-boiled egg may be alternated on a plate. Another dish of sliced cod roe and bacon served on crisp little squares of smoergesbrod may usually be found on the "koldt bord." Have a Norway salad of lettuce, sliced cucumbers and tomatoes, topped with sardines and a dash of mayonnaise. Norwegian "Fiskeboller" or fish balls may be heated upon being removed from the can and served with melted butter, hollandaise or tomato sauce. And then there may be a lineup in small jars of fresh, tasty pink shrimp, herring, titbits, Norwegian caviar, sardell rings and oernebiter.

These delicacies are usually assembled by the Norwegian family and spread at breakfast, and before the 2 o'clock dinner. Preceding festive occasions the "koldt bord" is spread.

From the Deep Blue Fjords

As you know, the Norwegian fish come from the fine, clear, blue, salty sea waters of the Norwegian fjords, which are long arms of the sea reaching 100 miles into the land. Swimming about in water, there is really no such fish as "sardine." A "sardine" becomes one only after it is put in a can hermetically sealed. Before that, a sardine is a brisling, sild or pilchard.

The Norwegian brisling is a fat, tender, succulent fish, with silvery scales carried from the North Sea into the shoals of the fjords in search of their food, plancton.

Brislings caught and suitable for canning are the young, immature fish about 2½—5 inches long. The Norwegian fjords because of their clean, deep waters and appropriate food, are said to yield the finest quality brisling.

Sild has been caught along the coast of Norway and in the fjords since the time of the Vikings. After silds are scooped out of the great nets, they are washed in several salt solutions, delicately trimmed and smoked over slow-burning oak wood fires. Sild is not as fine a catch as brisling, but both have high mineral food value.

There are many quick recipes the homemaker may wish to try for her Sunday night 'koldt bord." Some of them are:

Sildesalat

Use dried or salt herring, flaking it and laying on a cloth to dry. Dice it small along with cold, boiled potato, a raw, tart apple, cooked beets and a little onion. Moisten with vinegar to which has been added a pinch of salt and pepper. A couple of tablespoonsful of sour cream may be added, if desired.

Gaffelbiter Salat

Serve gaffelbiter with sliced tomatoes, cucumbers and beets, dressed with a little oil and vinegar, if you prefer. Do not place lettuce leaves beneath but separately, shredded, and with a cream dressing of one part of sour cream, one part of whipped cream, to which have been added a teaspoonful of sugar and two of vinegar.

Sardine Crowns

Cut off tomato tops and scoop out. Lay layer of Norwegian sardines around inside. Fill with diced bread and green pepper, dress with mayonnaise. Lettuce garnish.

Spiced Sardines

Mix mustard, mayonnaise and minced sardines and watercress. Spread on thin slices of smoergesbrod. Sprinkle with paprika. Serve as an open-faced sandwich.

Sardine Roll

Mince and mix sardines with green peppers, pimientos and mayonnaise. Spread slices of Knoekkebrod with paste, garnish with lettuce and serve.

Smoergaassild Peppers

Stuff small green peppers with dried bread crumbs and smoergaassild chopped fine in their oil or sauce, seasoned to taste with a little Worcestershire or mustard. Garnish with pimiento, bake in moderate oven and serve.

Cod Roe Salad

Mix roe with shrimps and cauliflower. Add mayonnaise to taste.

Risengrynsgroet

(Norwegian rice pudding)

Scald half a cup of rice. Cook it in a double boiler for one hour in a pint of milk. Remove from the fire, cool a little and add a well-beaten egg, half a cup of sugar and a teaspoon of vanilla. If desired, a half cup of dried currants and bit of candied orange peel may be added. Put the pudding back in the boiler to keep warm until served. Sprinkle chopped almonds over the top. Each portion is covered with a tiny blob of fresh butter and sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon. A red fruit sauce may be poured over the pudding. (This may be bought in a can, removed and heated before serving.)

Design Is an Important Essential to the Enjoyment of the Buffet Supper. This Dish of Sardines With Creamed Cauliflower or Scrambled Eggs Is Appetizing Both to the Eye and the Taste

Taking Care of a Man's Clothes

System Will Help the Wife or the Mother of Big Sons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE care of a man's clothes is a difficult task to the most experienced housekeeper, but to the bride it seems an almost insurmountable task. In reality it is not such a difficult one if done regularly. In a family where there are growing sons it is realized as a problem that needs systematic handling like all other household tasks.

On a day that is not full with other duties I collect all the suits and odd trousers, shake and brush them well, sponge any food spots off with a little water. For the grease spots and the necks of the coats I keep a small can of noninflammable cleaner that can be bought at any drug store. If the garment does not freshen with brushing I sometimes lightly sponge with this cleaner also, using a light touch.

Lay the trousers, one leg at a time, on the ironing board, cover with a long narrow cloth that has been wrung out of water tightly, and press with a hot iron. Lift the iron up and down, be careful not to *iron* the trousers. Sometimes there appears a decided bag at the knee. This can be easily shrunk out using the wet cloth and hot iron before the trousers are laid flat with the creases at the sides.

With the coats, press the crease in the sleeve, the back and the armhole. For the latter, wad up a bath towel with the left hand and place it inside the armhole. With the right hand cover the sleeve with the wet cloth. Then take the hot iron and quickly pass it over the place. This should be all the pressing necessary if it is done at regular intervals.

Ties, Hats, Overcoats

Ties can be sponged with the cleaner, then pressed very lightly with a warm iron on the wrong side. If the crease still persists press with a damp cloth on the right side, lightly.

Freshness can be restored to a light overcoat by sponging with a cloth that has been wrung out of a pan of warm water in which a tablespoon of water softener has been dissolved. For the heavy winter coats, give them a frequent vacuum cleaning with the small attachment to your sweeper.

Sponging a felt hat with a wadded rag dipped into the liquid cleanser (noninflammable) will give it quite a rejuvenated air.

Frequently shake and hang in the air, sweaters and bathrobes. Brush angora sweaters and scarfs with a stiff brush and they will appear as new. A sweater that has stretched beyond all recognition of its original size can be brought back into shape with very little work. Rip the underarm seam, fit to the body, seam with matching darning cotton. Press the seam flat, trim to ¾ inch width and catstitch flat.

Reline an Overcoat

It is not a difficult task to reline an overcoat. Carefully rip the old lining, press flat and lay on new material. It is best to buy a good quality lining. Sew all the seams on the sewing machine. Pin the body into the inside of the coat with a generous piece turned under. With a strong thread catch it to the coat with close stitches. When the armhole and all parts are firmly attached to the coat, slip the lining sleeve inside the coat sleeve, pin into armhole easing the material. Stitch closely. When attaching the lining to the cuff, let the lining sleeve be a little longer inside the sleeve. This allows for the play of the elbow. When you are ripping out the old lining watch carefully where it is stitched and you can easily copy when you come to adjust your lining. Sometimes the worn place under the arm can be patched by applying a semicircular piece of heavy sateen and stitching it like an applique.

A fairly good suit of father's can be fitted to the growing boy if you have had a little experience with sewing. Rip the back, underarm and armhole seams. Fit and sew carefully. Press each seam with a wet rag and a hot iron before you join it to another. Sometimes it is necessary to trim a little off the back of the armhole before replacing the seam, but generally this fullness is taken up in the center back seam. The trousers can be lengthened several inches by ripping the cuff and pressing flat the full length. Then cut off 1½ inch from the bottom. Face one side of this with black bias tape and join the other side to the bottom of the pant leg, turning it up to form the cuff. By this method one can add about four inches to the length.

Corduroy to the Rescue

Top an otherwise old sheepskin coat with a new top of corduroy and it will serve many years more for a younger brother. Carefully rip all parts to use as a pattern and entirely make the new top before placing it over the lining. The worn places on the fur collar can be trimmed away with a razor blade cutting from the wrong side.

Years of usefulness can be added to men's shirts if a new collar and cuffs are added. Most department stores carry the white broadcloth collars and cuffs which are quickly put on. If the shirts are of colored material a new collar can be made from the material at the tail of the shirt. Carefully rip the collar and neckband, use a lining of cheese cloth and stitch evenly, basting each seam as you go. The piece at the tail can be replaced with a piece of plain percale in matching color. Rip the edge of the worn cuff and cut off about ½ inch. Turn under the edges again and stitch very closely to the edge.

MARY L. KENNEDY

Courtesy Columbia Yarns

"The Campus Dash"

This hand-knit suit with its smart little cape is attractive in Chinese green. As its name would suggest, it is good for spring days on the campus, with the cape for those cool breezes. The leather buttons at neck and belt with their leather frogs, and the zipper up the front, are interesting notes.

Recipes of All Nations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE of you who enjoy "eating in many languages" will be interested to hear of a fat tome called "Recipes of All Nations" by Countess Morphy recently out, published by Wise and Co., New York, $2. An eight hundred page cook book with recipes from 29 different countries, this volume is a really fresh addition to the homemaker's kitchen library.

Each country has a section for its own, the book being thumb-notch-indexed by countries for ready use. In addition to this, at the beginning of each section is a table of contents on that section and at the end a reference index of recipes.

The writer of this review has had some experience in trying to provide recipes from various lands in such form as might prove useful to people of different lands, with a majority of Americans to consider, and finds this book of real value, overcoming, as it does, many difficulties not known to the uninitiated. The American housewife, for instance, is used to standard measurements of ingredients. A cup, a tablespoon, etc., means to her a definite quantity in each case. English and continental housewives and cooks use other weights and other sizes of cups and spoons. A recipe in one country, therefore, is not necessarily intelligible to the cook of another land—may, in fact, prove misleading. This book, taking into consideration such problems, is a valuable piece of standardization, even, if you will, an international interpreter for the cook.

Another point little realized until one runs into it is that a recipe from one land may in itself mean little to those of another land who wish to eat it. It must be explained. When does one partake of this dish—morning, noon or night? Is it for a heavy meal or a light refreshment? How is it to be served, and what other delicacies are eaten with it? This volume is full of such explanations, not only with each recipe that calls for them but also here and there a paragraph concerning the food customs. There is the paragraph on chocolate, for instance, in the group of Spanish beverages. We didn't know the Spanish drank chocolate, nor did we know of chocolate flavored as a matter of course with cinnamon, nor did we know that it was introduced from Mexico where it "was extensively drunk by the Aztecs."

A third point worth considering, and without which any book of recipes from many lands would not be thoroughly useful, is the matter of giving substitute ingredients. As every housewife who has tried foreign recipes well knows, some of the ingredients are likely to be unknown or at least unattainable. This baffling experience the Countess Morphy gets around by suggesting substitute ingredients obtainable by the average American housewife. We have not seen the English edition of this book but understand that its sales have run up into high figures, so it must be equally practical for our English-speaking cousins on their side of the Atlantic.

In the section called "Many Lands" are included smaller groups of recipes from places whose food is less familiar. Sardinia, Corsica, Arabia, Morocco, Eastern Asia, and South America are a few. The Countess Morphy is an expert on Creole cookery, by the way, and has included some choice Creole recipes in this section.

A final point, not to be omitted, is that at the beginning of each section there is a fine little article—no less—on the cookery customs of that nation. These articles alone are worth a good deal, not only for their interest, but also because such information is not easily come by. We should think that domestic science classes would make good use of such unusual material. We should think, also, that English and American residents living in Japan, China, Hungary, Germany and elsewhere, would find the book a useful possession not only for "eating around the world," but for explaining local food customs and adapting certain local dishes to the needs of their own families. For the epicure in search of culinary adventure, its usefulness is easy to see.

The book is in fact a most interesting contribution to the kitchen library. Furthermore, in these days when one cook book follows another in an almost monotonous sequence, this volume really plays a new and mighty interesting tune. M. J. T.

Hints for a London Room Cleaning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHEN doing the weekly cleaning a special plan can be observed in "turning out" each room. This is ours: First we shake up all cushions, remove and shake loose covers, dust ornaments, photo frames, etc., pile them up on sofas and tables and cover with dust sheets. We then take away all plants, flowers, likewise as many articles of furniture as can be removed from the room. Next we shake the curtains, pin them up, sort and stack up newspapers, magazines, etc. We sprinkle tea leaves (previously washed in clear water) over the carpet and sweep regularly toward the fireplace till the whole room is clean. Taking up the dust comes next, and cleaning and polishing the stove (or fireplace). We clean the windows and wash the surrounding boards with a damp cloth wrung out of warm water to which has been added some reliable washing powder. Lastly, we dust, polish and replace furniture, clean the mantelpiece, and replace everything as before.

To keep carpets in good condition they should have a daily run-over with a patent sweeper, and a thorough weekly brushing with a carpet broom, which should be used for no other purpose. Frequent beating or shaking will prolong the endurance of carpets. If dust is allowed to collect in them the threads will gradually give way.

Oriental carpets should be swept against the pile. When these are new a great amount of fluff is brushed out. This should be avoided as far as possible, and the fluff should be allowed to work into the carpet. The best quality carpet is the most economical in the end. It is wise to choose one with a well-covered design and not too dark a surface. Bordered carpets are considered better than those which are taken up to the skirting. An underlay of some sort should always be put under a carpet. For the purpose an old carpet (providing it has been thoroughly cleaned first), a felt, felt-paper, or newspapers are all suitable.

Should carpets get grease spots, treat them with a little warm water to which has been added some ammonia. J. R.

Letters of Affection

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUT of the past there speaks to me through a fragrant letter of affection addressed to her mother, a lovely young girl writing from the island of Nantucket in 1745. Her parents have gone to the "wild" that afterward became Watertown, N. Y., leaving her safely with "Grandma," "Aunt Content" and others. But across the miles, and now across the years, Ruth Starbuck Wentworth sends a living, ever-present expression of love and affection. And she sends it even to us of 1936, through her long, long letter, written over many days and sharing with the absent "pioneers" all the little details that her loving heart told her they would yearn to hear.

Within the week, too, I have read a book made up of personal letters from a young man to his mother and other members of his family—letters that still breathe the deathless beauty of the dear, lovable fellow, now passed on, who wrote them—letters which express a love and appreciation, a gallant courage in passing through deep waters, and a high loyalty to things spiritual and good. So it is that I have been thinking much about the beauty added to our daily life by letters of affection.

The quaint letter from Ruth, telling of that home life of 1745 on Old Nantucket, of her cousin Nathaniel's return from the long sea voyage to China, of the visit of "Thaniel's" Captain and what she herself wore and thought and did, all share sweetly with the absent ones as only an unselfish, thoughtful girl could think to share.

* * *

"Ah, but that was a day when letters were long, and writing them an art," you may protest. "Hill Wind," the book mentioned just above, and of which more anon on another page, is only recently out, and the dear lad who wrote those letters was in college but eight years ago. Again there are the rich letters of a friend of mine who this year is studying abroad. Winging homeward, these letters, sent to her mother regularly, are fragrant with love of family, gay with little reminders of homey laughter, dear with constant thought for those behind and with appreciation of their loyalty to her. These are not isolated cases. We all know of many more. If we could but listen to the spiritual strains of them, we would, I think, hear a sound like unto an early spring morning in the country—a music of myriad bird songs. For spiritually there is music in these letters which, through expressing kindliness, thoughtfulness and affection, add so quietly, yet so truly, to the sum total of beauty in the world.

We all know what it is to get one when we need it most. It is like a handclasp across the miles. We know, too, what it means to feel we stand alone for an ideal high and true, and to be given the strength that comes with comradeship, through the encouragement of some letter from one who in her corner of the world is trying to uphold the same white banner. Writes A. E. Housman in "A Shropshire Lad":

"Lads, we'll remember friends of ours
Who shared the work with God?"

* * *

Kept through the years was the letter from Ruth Wentworth of Nantucket, and still in the family (I read it from a typewritten copy). Kept through the years because precious—not alone for the picture of a home and a scene in an olden time now sped; but because it was sweet and thoughtful of others, shining with the very best side of her dear self. Kept were the letters from Charles Abbe in "Hill Wind," for they were full of a richly expressed beauty and a loving heart.

I wonder, do we think enough about this available means of passing along a word of courage and of help in the workaday world? Do we realize how greatly we can add to the sum total of affection in life by seeing to it that letters go to friends we love, to older people who do not get out much, to members of our family from whom we are separated? Let us "think on these things." We can do a world of good, even with a brief note—so long as it springs from wells of affection.

For the letter has this advantage: it is not dependent upon the personal meeting. Out of the blue it flutters into the life of another with its message of love and help and joy. If I may quote again from "A Shropshire Lad,"—

From far, from eve and morning
And yon twelve-winded sky,
The stuff of life to knit me
Blew hither: here am I.

Now—for a breath I tarry
Nor yet disperse apart—
Take my hand quick and tell me,
What have you in your heart.

Speak now, and I will answer;
How shall I help you, say;
E'er to the wind's twelve quarters
I take my endless way.

And because it is like that, and the chance ours, to do the unforgettable shining thing, there is not time to postpone. "Take my hand quick and tell me, what have you in your heart? . . . How shall I help you, say?"

"We all have a frequent thought and wish for our wanderers," writes the young girl of Old Nantucket, "and Grandfather remembers you each morning and evening at the throne of grace."

Millicent Taylor

Corrected Recipes

In the Favorite Recipes published Feb. 7, were two errors for which we are very sorry. We publish these recipes in full in their corrected form. Please destroy your other copies and substitute these.

Sugar Cookies

Cream together
2¾ cups granulated sugar
1 cup butter. Add
3 eggs. Stir
1 level teaspoon soda into
1 cup sour cream
Pinch of salt and nutmeg and
2 teaspoons baking powder. Add enough
Flour so that you can roll them out, but not too stiff, using plenty of flour on board and rolling pin. Bake 10 minutes in oven 375° F.

Delicious Pot Roast

Wipe with a damp cloth
5 pounds of meat. Put in an iron or aluminum kettle with
Small piece of suet, cut up. Slice and brown
2 good-sized onions
Salt and
Pepper meat and brown on all sides. Pour a little more than
1 pint of tomatoes over the meat and let cook very slowly from 3 to 4 hours, or until tender. Pare potatoes (as many as you want) and cut in half and cook until done. If needed add just a little water. Salt to taste. Take out meat and potatoes and thicken gravy. Skim off some of the grease. (Serves about 6 to 8 people with some for a left-over.) (Mrs.) S. J. B.

Easter Egg Favors

Break away a small piece from the end of an egg, empty of contents and color with dyes or crepe paper water solution. Fill colored shell with tiny Easter eggs, lining the shell first with green paper grass. Paste to card and paste a small chicken made of cotton beside the nest.

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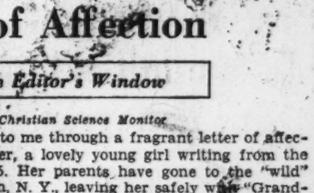
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Alternate Strength and Weakness Shown in Stock Market •

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Issues Manage to Hold Fair Recoveries

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Strength and weakness alternated in today's quiet stock market.

While the steels and a number of the recent leaders continued to point downward, various merchandise, utility, oil and specialty issues took a turn for the better.

National Lead, around the start of the final hour, showed a gain of 24 points as the company's directors proposed a 10-for-1 split-up of the stock and a pleasing earnings report was disclosed.

Late Tone Mixed

Other gainers up to a point or so included Electric Power & Light, Macy, Montgomery Ward, Gimbel, Arnold Constable, Fajardo Sugar, International Harvester, Seaboard Oil, North American, Columbia Gas, U. S. Smelting and Cerro de Pasco. Down as much were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, N. Y. Central and Auburn.

The late tone was mixed. Transfers approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Bonds were irregular. Cotton and grains worked moderately higher. Foreign exchanges were easy in terms of the dollar.

Japanese bonds, the yen and silk prices broke sharply following advices of serious political disturbances at Tokyo, but other markets apparently were little affected by the new Far Eastern developments.

Firmness of some of the merchandising stocks was attributed partly to signs of growing retail demand. The steady tendencies of various oils was coincident with the boosting of crude rates in California.

Japanese Bonds Break

Japanese obligations broke sharply in the bond market today in response to the political disturbances in Tokyo. U. S. Government loans were up and corporate issues irregular.

Liquidation knocked Japanese 6½s down more than 3 points, while the 5½s were off about 2 points. Selling in this sector was contagious and quickly hit Japanese corporate obligations also. The great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 7s were off around 2 points, the 6½s were down about 3.

In the U. S. Treasury list the 2¾s, the representative loan in this group, ran u approximately 4.32s. Home Owners Loan 2¾s were in good demand, leading the advance in the government-guaranteed division.

Medium and low-priced rail liens were soft again today, a handful sagging a point or so, including Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

American Rolling Mill 4½s, a convertible obligation recently in good demand, gave up a point. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s were up fractionally. Other than the Japanese bonds, the foreign list was steady.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Influenced by Japanese news regarding the uncertainty of the political situation there, bonds of that country were marked down two to three points today under light selling. Chinese issues eased in sympathy. Transatlantic, speculative, industrial and golt-edged securities declined. The market closed weak.

Paris: With international issues and rentes following the movement, prices were generally lower here, as a result of the Japanese military coup and Tuesday's decline in Wall Street. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: The Japanese revolt caused irregularly lower prices throughout the list in the Boerse today. The closing was inactive.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	37	39	Manhattan	28¼	30¼
City	34½	37½	Public	40	43
Commercial	178	190	Trade Bank	16	18
Fifth Av	980	1050	Yorkville	60	--
First, N Y	1870	1950			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	64½	66½	Fulton	200	220
Bronx C I	105	125	Guaranty	293	310
Bk NY&T	483	500	Irving	16	18
Bronx	9¼	11	Kings Co	1700	1750
Brooklyn	117	127	Law Tle&G	1½	2½
Den Hanovr	114	124	M'facturers	43½	46
Chemical	56¼	60	New York	113½	120
Law County	50	60	Title Guar	10¾	14
Empire	22½	24	Unit States	2060	2100

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	46	48	Merchants	410	440
N Shawmut	27	29	Second Nat	147	160

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	158	162	Harris T&S	355	385
First Nat	281	290	Northern Tr	780	820

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	56	60	Home	36	39
Am Alliance	29¼	32	North River	26½	28
Am Ameren	21	34	Spgfld Fire	145	160
Hartford	81	86	U S Fire	57	60

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.99⅛	.00½	.99	1.00⅜	+.01⅛
July	.90⅛	.91¾	.90	.91⅝	+.01⅜
September	.89⅛	.90⅝	.89⅛	.90⅝	+.01½
	Corn				
May	.60¾	.61	.60¾	.60⅞	+ ⅜
July	.60⅜	.61¼	.60⅜	.61⅛	+ ⅛
September	.60⅞	.61¼	.60¾	.61	+ ⅛
	Oats				
May	.29¼	.29⅛	.28¾	.29⅛	+ ⅜
September	.28½	.28½	.28¼	.28½	+ ⅜
	Rye				
May	.56¼	.57	.56	.57	+ ⅜
July	.56⅜	.56⅞	.55⅞	.56⅞	+ ⅞
September	.55¾	.56¾	.55¾	.56¾	+.01½

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.85⅞	.84⅜	.85¾	+.01
July	.86¾	.85⅝	.86⅜	+.01⅛
October	.86⅛	.84⅞	.86⅛	+.01⅜

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Am Mch&Mt Inc	10c	..	Apr. 1.	Mar. 12
Schenley Distls pf	5½% $1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16

Accumulated

Crane, cum pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 2

Regular

Emwith & So pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
National Lead	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
do pf B	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Tuberoid Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Un Car & Car Co	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 6

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last Feb. 26	Last Feb. 25
74¾	68¼	2½	Acme Steel	70	69½	70	71½
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	13¼	12⅞	13½	13
35¾	33¾	2	Adams Millis	33½	33½	33½	34
25	22¼	.60	Addressograph	24⅞	23¾	23¾	24
21½	1⅞	..	Advance Rumely	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8½	7¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
194	168½	3¶	Air Reduction	182½	182½	182½	182½
3⅜	..		Airway Elec App	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
17⅜	15⅛	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜
45⅞	27½	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	39	39	39	40¼
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
30¾	12⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	37⅞	37¼	37¼	39⅛
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	36½	35½	35¾	36¼
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	25	24⅝	24⅝	25
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	168½	167	167	170
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
47¼	35⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	43¼	42¼	42½	42½
27⅜	20¼	1	Alpha Port Cem	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
5⅝	3⅜	..	Amal Leather	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
87	75	2	Amerada	87¾	84½	87¾	85
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	59¾	59½	59½	60½
47⅞	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	43¾	43	43	42½
24⅝	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
94	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	93¼	92¼	93¼	92½
50¾	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	50	49¾	50	49¾
132½	125¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128½	128¼	128½	129
134½	115¾	4¶	Am Can	118½	117	117¼	117½
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	164	164	164	164
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	38¾	37¼	38½	38⅞
73¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	69¼	69	69¼	70
44½	31	..	Am Chain	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39½
13⅜	8½	..	Am Colortype	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅝
31⅜	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	30	29¼	29⅝	29½
2¾	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅝	2¼	2½	2⅝
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	7⅝
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	37	36½	37	35⅝
17⅝	12¼	..	Am&ForP 2pf	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14½
18	13	1	Am Hawaiian	17¼	16⅞	17¼	..
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	41⅝	41¼	41¼	41¼
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	37	37	37	37¼
24	19	2	Am Ice pf	41½	41¼	41¼	41¼
127⅛	108⅝	..	Am International	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝
35⅝	25⅛	..	Am Locomotive	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
93	73¼	..	Am Locom pf	34	33¾	33½	34
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	95	92¾	94½	93⅛
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	13⅜	13	13	13½
133	127	4q	Am Metal 6%	34	34	34	34
29⅞	25	.80	Am Mach & Fy	129	129	129	128¾
39¼	35½	1½	Am News	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25½
11¾	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅝
47	36⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	8¾	8	8⅛	8⅛
56¼	42	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	40½	38	39½	38
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	48	45	45¾	45
109	89⅜	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	24	23½	24	23⅞
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Safety Razor	32¼	31¼	32	31¾
31	25⅜	2	Am Smelting	108½	108½	108½	107½
99⅞	56⅝	.40b	Am Shipbuilding	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23½
144	126½	7	Am Smelt & Ref	29½	29½	29¼	29⅝
105¾	104	6	Am Smelt & R pf	64⅞	63	64½	65¼
73½	65	3¶	Am Sm&R 6% pf	146½	146½	146½	..
143	133⅜	6	Am Snuff	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	105⅝
012¼	94¾	5	Am Snuff pf	65½	65½	65½	66
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Tobacco	142½	142½	142½	..
104	77	..	Am Steel Fdries	95½	95	96	95
112¾	107¾	5	Am Tobacco B	36½	29½	29¾	30¾
36	33½	2	Am Steel F pf	97	96½	96½	97
178	155¾	9	Am Stores	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
8½	6¼	..	Am Sugar Ref	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
26⅜	23¼	1¶	Am Tel & Tel	170¾	169½	170½	170¼
24¼	21¼	1	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11½	9⅛	..	Am Sum Tob	22½	21⅞	22½	22¼
70¾	62	1	Am Woolen	22½	21⅞	22¼	22
2	1⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	10¼	9⅞	10	9⅝
10	7¼	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	63½	62½	62½	62
6⅜	4⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
53	44	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
36¼	28	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
46	35	.25b	Anaconda Co	50½	50¼	50¼	..
24½	15½	.60	Anaconda Wire	33	32¾	32¾	33⅜
53⅜	31⅜	..	Anchor Cap	42¾	42½	42⅝	43¾
50	41½	1¶	A P W Paper	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¾
110½	105¼	7	Archer Daniels	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Del pf	42	41½	41½	41½
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
12¾	7½	.50	Armour Ill pr pf	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
21¼	8⅞	..	Arnold Constable	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
52½	47¼	1½	Artloom Corp	13⅛	11⅞	12¾	11½
15½	13½	..	Armstrong Cork	21⅜	17⅞	21⅛	18½
101	98	..	Asso Dry Goods	48½	47½	48½	47½
7⅞	5⅜	2e	Atchison T & S F	15¼	14½	15	14½
104	90¾	5	Atchison pf	98	98	98	..
35¾	26⅝	..	Atl Coast Line	75	73½	74	74¾
16½	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	102½	102½	102½	103½
34	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	33⅜	32¼	32⅝	33⅛
121½	112	2¶	Atlas Powder	31¼	30	31¼	31½
30½	18¼	..	Atlas Powder pf	64½	64½	64½	64½
50½	40⅛	..	Atlas Tack	120½	118	118	121
10⅛	8	..	Auburn Auto	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
46½	41½	2	Austin Nichols	46¾	46	46¼	47
6¾	4⅝	..	Austin Nichols A	8½	8½	8½	8
			Aviation Corp Del	44½	44½	44½	..
				5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾

—B—

67⅜	41¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5⅝	6	6
53¼	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	50	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	22½	21⅜	21⅜	21¾
34⅛	24⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	31⅞	30¾	31⅜	30½
110⅝	109	6⅛	Bamburger pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
48⅛	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48¼
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	117½	117½	117½	117
8⅝	6¼	..	Barker Bros pf	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	86
74⅜	63½	.75	Bayuk Cigar	69	68½	69	69
18⅜	14⅛	.60¶	Barnsdall A	20½	19¾	19¾	19
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	15⅞	15¼	16⅜	16⅞
25⅝	21⅜	1	Belding Hem	23¾	22⅝	22⅞	23
23½	20	1½¶	Bendix Aviation	24¾	24	24½	24¼
56¾	48	2¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	21½	21	21⅝	21¾
59⅞	49¾	..	Best & Co	50½	50½	50⅝	51
132½	120¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	55¾	54½	55⅜	56⅛
39½	23	.25	Beth Steel pf	129	128¼	129	129¾
20¼	15¼	.10b	Bigelow Sanford	38⅞	38½	38⅞	..
21⅝	19½	.40	Blaw Knox	19⅜	18⅝	19	19
113	109¾	7	Bloomingdale	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
26½	20⅞	..	Bloomingdale pf	111	111	111	..
58¾	52	3	Boeing Airplane	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	23¼
96	93¾	4	Bohn Alum & Br	56¼	55½	55½	56¼
45	39¾	2¶	Bon Ami A	95	94	95	94¾
30¼	25⅜	1.60	Bon Ami B	40¾	40	40	40
80½	64	2	Borden	28⅞	28¾	28¾	28¾
3⅝	1½	..	Borg Warner	75⅜	74	75⅜	75
80	51½	..	Botany A pf (h)	21⅛	21	21½	21⅝
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Briggs Mfg	58	56⅞	57⅛	57¾
57	48	3	Bridgeport Brass	17⅛	16¾	17	17¾
46	40¼	3	Briggs & Strat	55⅛	55	55	56
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn Man T	46½	45	45½	44⅞
93⅜	87	..	Brooklyn M T pf	99½	98¼	98¾	98½
44⅞	33½	3¶	Brooklyn Q pf	107⅜	99¾	103¼	103
56½	52	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	51	45½	51	44⅞
10⅞	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	53½	53½	53½	53¾
11¾	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10¼
3¼	2¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¾
12¼	9¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17¾
47	36⅝	..	Budd Mfg	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
14¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	11⅞	11	11¾	11¼
31½	22¾	..	Bullard	12½	12½	12¼	12¾
19	11½	..	Bulova Watch	26¼	26½	26½	26¾
3⅜	..	..	Burns Bros B(h)	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18
33¼	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	2	2	2	..
5⅝	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	31	30¼	30½	31
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb(h)	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅝
3⅜	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	12¼	12¼	12½	13
25¼	19⅞	..	Butterick (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
			Byers	2	2	2	2
				22½	22⅛	22¼	22½

—C—

37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	35½	34⅞	35¼	35½
17⅜	⅝	..	Callahan Z& L	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
8⅜	6	4¶	Calumet & Hecla	8½	8	8	8
35⅜	30	1¶	Campbell Wy&C	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	32¾
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
18½	13	..	Canadian Pacific	14½	13⅞	14⅜	14⅜
19¾	16¾	..	Capital Admin	17½	17½	17½	17¾
1183	92½	20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
90	116	4	Case Thresh pf	113	110½	111¼	113
71⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	130	129	130	128½
32¼	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	69½	68½	69½	68½
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co n	29¾	28⅝	29	29
71¼	58	..	Celotex Co pf n	29	28	28½	28⅝
28⅝	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	70½	69½	69½	69½
55⅝	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	51½	50½	51	50¼
89½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	15¼	14½	14¾	14⅞
104	104	6	Champ P&F pf	90½	89½	90¼	..
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	104	104	104	104
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	70	70	70	70
31¼	21⅝	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	58¾	57¾	58	58½
6¼	2¾	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2⅝	1⅜	..	Chi Gt West (h)	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8¼	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2½	2	2	2
31⅝	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	6¾	6½	6½	7
27⅜	13¾	..	Chi Mill & St P (h)	29½	29½	29½	29¼
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mill & St P pf (h)	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
47⅜	31⅝	..	Chi & N'western (h)	5	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅜	10⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝
3	1⅝	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54¾	54½	54½	55½
77⅛	39⅝	..	Chi Rys I & P (h)	27⅛	27¼	27⅜	27⅜
12½	7⅝	..	ChiRI&Pac (h)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
99½	85½	4	Childs Company	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
19⅞	15½	2	Chrysler	95¼	94	94	94¾
7	4¾	..	City Ice & Fuel	18½	18	18	18½
32⅜	23¾	.80	City Stores	6⅝	6¼	6½	6½
45⅞	41⅛	1¶	Clark Equipment	30⅝	30¼	30½	30¼
84	82½	3.50	Clev Gr Br Co	41¼	40¾	41	42
70½	53	1	Cleve & Pitts	82	82	82	..
126½	124	7	Cluett Peabody	60	60	60	60
97¼	84	2	Colo Cola	127½	127½	127½	..
21⅝	18¾	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	93	92	92	92
57½	55⅝	3	Coca Cola A	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅝
58¼	45¼	.50b	Collins & Ailman	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
9⅝	4⅜	..	Colo F & F (h)	47	46	46½	46¾
42	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
20⅜	14	.20e	Colo Fuel & Iron	42	40	42	41
100	90½	..	Colo So 1pf	42	42	42	42
45½	36	..	Columbia Gas	16½	15⅞	16¼	16
109	94	4¶	Columbia G of A	97½	97	97	97
96	83	2z	Columbia Pic vtc	38	37½	37½	37¾
64⅜	55	..	Columbia vtc N	102	101¾	101¾	102½
24⅝	20¼	.60	Comm Credit	48¾	47½	48¼	48
2½	2⅛	..	Comm Inv Tr	60½	59¾	60	60¼
82	62	3	Comm Solvents	23½	22½	23	23¼
16	12	2e	Comwlth & Sou	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11½	8¾	..	Comwlth & Sf pf	65¾	65	65¼	66⅛
44½	39½	1.60	Congress Cigar	19	18⅞	19	..
33½	25	..	Conde Nast Pub	11¼	11	11	11
7⅛	5½	..	Congoleum Nairn	39½	39¾	39¾	39½
20⅝	18	.50g	Consol Film Ind	25½	25½	25½	..
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Film I pf	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
)8⅝	30⅝	1	Consol Cigar	18½	18½	18½	18⅜
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
15	11⅞	.25b	Consol Oil	33⅞	33	33⅝	33⅞
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	106	106	106	106¼
1⅝	¾	..	Consol Textile (h)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
23½	19¾	..	Container n	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
78½	72¾	6¶	Cons Cig ppf ww	1	1	1	1
17⅞	10¾	..	Cont Baking A	22¼	21⅝	22¼	22¼
2¾	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	77½	76	76	..
87¼	73½	3	Cont Can	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅜
23⅜	18	1.05	Cont Dia Fibre	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
46	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	79	77	79	77½
3⅛	2¼	..	Cont Motors	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞	21¾
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	43	42¾	42¾	43¾
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	3	2¾	2⅞	3
78½	68½	3	Corn Products	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	36¾
6¾	5⅞	2	Coty	63¼	62¾	63½	63¾
37⅞	27	2	Cream of Wheat	76½	75	75	75
18¾	16⅝	.25e	Crosley Radio	6¼	6	6	6⅛
54¼	43⅝	..	Crown Cork & S	37⅞	37	37	37
10⅛	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16⅝
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	48¾	48	48	48⅝
112	102	1b	Crucible Steel pf	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
2⅞	1⅛	..	Cuba Co	37½	37	37½	37⅝
18½	11	..	Cuba Ry pf	112	111¾	111¾	112
12½	6¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	2¼	2	2	2
				14¾	14	14	14⅝
				11⅞	11	11¾	11⅞

1936 High	1936 Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last Feb. 26	Last Feb. 25
97½	63½		Cuban Am S pf	93¾	92	92	92
44½	38⅝	2½	Cudahy Packing	38¾	38⅜	38¾	38⅝
23⅛	19½	..	Curtis Publishg	21½	19⅝	19¾	19¾
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛
6⅝	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞
17⅞	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	16	15¼	15⅝	15½
57⅛	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer	56¾	56	56½	56

—D—

75⅛	52		Deere & Co	70¾	69	70½	69⅝
31	27	.35g	Deere & Co pf	29½	29½	29½	29¾
25¼	22	.80¶	Diesel W G Co	22¾	22½	22½	22½
52	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	48¾	47½	47½	48½
33⅛	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	21½	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝
183	138¾	4	Detroit Edison	149	149	149	149
10	7	..	Detroit & Mack	9	9	9	..
57½	43	2	Devoe & Ray A	55	54½	55	55½
119½	115¾	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	116½	116½	116½	..
34⅝	28⅛		Distillers Cp Seag	40¼	37¼	38¼	39¼
41⅜	36	1½¶	Diamond Match	37⅞	37¾	37¾	37⅞
53⅜	41½	2¶

Business and Industry

Subsidies for Ship Owners Will Mean Restriction on Profits

Commerce and Finance

Chain Stores Say Taxes Force Them To Change System

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—A nationwide change in retail food distribution systems was envisaged yesterday by chain store executives as a result of mounting taxation.

If plans studied for more than a year are carried to completion, the result should mean greater profits for retailers and wholesalers, and less taxation, some experts in the field say.

The problem, from the chain-store viewpoint, is taxes. Several states have levied taxes on chain stores to raise revenue and, say the chains, to favor the independent grocer.

May Become Independent

Some chains are considering becoming independent grocers by either selling or giving retail outlets to the present managers and inviting other grocers to join the organization.

The idea of divorcing retail stores from the distributing and co-ordinating organization was forwarded by John A. Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company early this year. The plan is not much beyond the idea stage yet.

Then the James Butler Grocery Company, one of New York's largest chains, presented the co-operative store program, but, said Arthur C. Jones, general manager, not to escape taxes.

Trade circles assert the Safeway Stores, Inc., in the West and the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company in the mid-West have toyed with the idea for many months. Other and smaller organizations likewise are credited with investigating the new theory. Several field experiments already have been made.

One leading executive in New York said "If one chain store tax law sticks in the courts, then the shift to co-operatives will be forced."

Court Upholds Tax

Within a few hours after that statement was made, the Florida Supreme Court upheld the state chain-store tax law in its major parts and apparently assured an annual revenue of some $2,750,000.

On the other hand, the same executive declared it has been proved that manager-owners produce more business at retail than manager-employees.

That means the retail stores would produce more business for the former chain organization which supplied their merchandise.

And if additional independents came into the fold, the business of the parent would climb still more.

A 50 to 100 per cent increase in the number of retail stores served by the former chain distributive system would offset the loss in profits caused by the divorce, it was stated by one high chain-store authority.

And with such a huge national retail and wholesale food selling system, observers forecast a battle between the new group and manufacturers of trade-marked and advertised packaged foods of all kinds which would then be prime competitors.

Class I Railways 1935 Fuel Costs Are Higher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported today that class 1 steam railways spent $196,589,005 for coal and fuel oil during 1935 compared with $184,663,124 in the previous year.

For last December, the cost was set at $18,735,735 compared with $16,570,821 for December, 1934.

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What 12 Stocks Do Experts Favor?

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
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The World's Business

Tin Under Export Control—Drain of Scrap From U. S.—Aiding Conservation More Than Neutrality

By H. B. E.

WITH the minimum of fuss the export of tin has been placed under government control in Washington. Thus another commodity has been subjected to export licenses. This one is not an "implement of war" within the narrow meaning of the neutrality act. It is not proper, therefore, to look upon the new step as an extension of the neutrality policy. Such an effect is merely incidental. Since tin is not produced in the United States, the exports in question are scrap, which Japan and Italy have both been accumulating so industriously that the price to the detinners, or reclaimers, in America has risen sharply. Control of exports was necessitated in the public interest.

The move, also, may be connected with an American conservation policy against both the possibility of war and the activities of the international monopoly abroad. This is only surmise. But American experience in war-time, together with the present grumbling against foreign monopoly, have been freely ventilated of late months in Washington.

In peace and war tin is a key commodity. In peace the automobile, tin plate and other industries use it extensively. For war purposes it is turned into tin plate, terneplate, solder, babbit and other alloys. The absence of any mines in the United States gives the commodity a rank with rubber among defense needs. Perhaps, since the du Ponts turned out a satisfactory rubber substitute, tin occupies an even higher place. It is true that for some of the uses of tin there are substitutes. For example, waterproof cartons, glass jars, or lacquered steel might replace tin cans. But, by and large, the raw material is indispensable. America made this discovery during the world war. To the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Bernard M. Baruch, head of the War Industries Board, last year recounted his difficulties in insuring supplies for war-time American industry. His statement made a deep impression upon the listening legislators.

Conservation, of course, is served from scrap sources as well as foreign mines. This is a reason for the license system to reinforce that of the pressure from domestic detinners who have seen scrap prices go out of sight as the result of Japanese and Italian competition. But the needs of conservation to a nation which uses as much new tin as the United States—half the world's mined output—would not be served merely by safeguarding scrap sources if conservation is regarded in the light of preparedness against war. Buying is necessary for such a purpose.

The conservation of things not produced at home has leaped to the forefront of policy in many nations since the fear of war began to haunt men's minds. In Europe the fear has never been dispelled since 1918. Mussolini harnessed Italy to a 10-year "battle of wheat" against the day when the wheat ports of the world might be separated from Italy by a blockade. France, fearing Germany, hoarded gold. Now England is unofficially talking of buying and storing a year's supply of wheat against der Tag.

America's new neutrality policy will encourage such preparedness everywhere. In wartime dependent countries have hitherto relied upon neutrals not only to keep them supplied with essentials but also to move heaven and earth to keep them so supplied. America is one of the greatest repositories of most of such materials. For a century it has been the leading exponent of neutral rights. But the new neutrality policy virtually sacrifices *rights* to trade during wartime. It is true that the point is still obscure as between the Hiram Johnson-Borah school and the White House. But all that even the pro-sea righters in Congress envisage is a reservation of rights for damage claims *after a war* rather than any perilous diplomatic warfare *in time of conflict* to maintain such rights. The inference has been noted abroad. Dependent countries are considering the setting up of munition plants and the storing of other necessary materials against the day of emergency.

This outcome of the neutrality policy applies conversely to the United States. Just as other countries have relied upon an uninterrupted supply of American commodities, so the United States has relied upon an uninterrupted supply of such commodities as tin from foreign suppliers. That is, rights on the high seas were maintained for imports as well as exports. If they are not maintained, American buying for storage may now become national policy. The only commodities that the United States at present segregates among its foreign purchases are gold and silver. In normal times gold, as the French have felt, is an essential war material. Necessary commodities may be bought with it because it is the commodity which is still an international mode of payment. But, in time of foreign war, when the aim is to keep aloof, the wisest policy is to put in supplies beforehand.

A storage policy has been suggested by many publicists. It is among Bernard M. Baruch's panaceas for staying out of war. In suggesting such a course he has always picked upon tin as the kind of commodity to store. "If we want to prepare ourselves," he said, "we ought to buy tin, just as we would invest in a battleship, and keep it in storage." That is the kind of insurance practiced by the prudent housekeeper when the domestic larder is threatened by famine, shortage, or an interruption of supplies. In Chester T. Crowell's new "Recovery Unlimited," an apologia for the Administration's policies, the same plan recurs. Mr. Crowell tries desperately to find a justification for accumulating silver. But he comes back to this bit of common sense:

> We also have to import enormous quantities of vitally essential materials from far distant places. Let me name just a few metals: tin from British Malaysia; tungsten from China; manganese from Russia and other distant countries; platinum from Russia. In the next world war is just around the corner I think we should be laying in a very large supply of these essential minerals to see us through an emergency. I should far rather have them, right now, than either silver or gold, and would give them a place of honor in the United States Treasury as likely to be of greater value to the national welfare than either of the monetary metals. In saying this, I do not assume that our country is going to be involved in the next world war. I merely mean that a general war might cut us off from an adequate supply of these minerals (and I have mentioned just a few) that are essential to our industrial activities in either peace or war.

Tin, I believe, was the commodity that Secretary Hull had in mind two years ago in proposing a commodity settlement of the war debts. I could never understand those who said that such a settlement would disrupt the ordinary commercial traffic or invite another transfer problem. The object was storage. The State Department's thought was to take supplies in addition to current needs and segregate them—just as the British would do in connection with a year's wheat supply. But the proposal fell flat when the debtors did not deign to ask for particulars.

Conservation is necessary, finally, as an answer to monopoly among world producers. In the historic speech at Geneva last September 11, Sir Samuel Hoare said monopoly was a prime cause of war. He was referring to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. He said:

> "The view of the United Kingdom Government was that the problem was economic rather than political and territorial. It was the fear of monopoly—of withholding of essential raw materials—that was causing alarm. It was the desire for a guarantee that the distribution of raw materials would not be unfairly impeded that was stimulating the demand for further inquiry. The United Kingdom Government would be ready to take their share in an investigation of these matters."

When I read that speech, I personally thought of tin, and I am sure that tin was in the thoughts of many persons in Washington. Tin control is in the hands of an International Tin Committee, organized in 1931. Further control was instituted subsequently by the so-called Buffer Stock Pool. The one restricted production in the tin areas, and the other held supplies off the market. Though the British Empire produces about 50 per cent of the world's supply and smelts approximately 80 per cent, the controllers are a combination of British, Dutch, and Bolivian-American. In 1931 this group worked up prices from £118 a ton to £250—certainly a price windfall for producers. For the first time since May, 1933, the price has now dropped below £200 a ton, and it is interesting to append the London Economist's comment on the decline:

> "During the past year the market has shown conclusively that a price above £200 per ton can only be maintained *if the market is starved of supplies.*"

Note the remark in my italics.

In such circumstances buying from a monopoly even for storage for national defense is far more likely to be subordinated to rigid conservation of scrap and a campaign to find a substitute for tin. A restriction scheme of the same sort applied to rubber lay at the root of the remarkable research for a substitute headed by Edison which has now been crowned with success by the du Ponts.

Gain by Industry In January Found Less Than Usual

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the total volume of industrial production increased in January by less than a seasonal amount due to the "exceptionally high level" in December activity in the automobile and allied industries.

The December production level was described as due to the earlier exhibit of new motor models this season, held in November last year instead of the usual January showings.

The total output at factories increased by a smaller amount than is usual in January, the board said, in its monthly summary of business conditions. Production at mines, however, was recorded for a seasonal increase.

The board's combined index of industrial production, which makes allowance for seasonal changes, dropped from 104 per cent of the 1923-25 average in December to 99 per cent in January. This decrease reflected chiefly sharp reduction from the December level in the output of steel and of automobiles.

In the first three weeks of February the average rate of operations at steel mills showed a smaller increase over the January average than usual. At automobile factories, output was estimated to be at a lower level than in January.

Smaller than seasonal increases in activity were reported at textile mills and at shoe factories, although the productions of food products was in considerably larger valume in January than the previous month.

Factory employment showed a small seasonal decrease between the middle of December and the middle of January, the board reported. At automobile factories the number of workers, which usually increases at this season, was unchanged, and at textile mills employment declined.

Retail trade was reduced more than seasonally in January, reflecting, the board said, in part the influence of unusually severe weather. Freight car loadings showed little change; loadings of coal increased considerably; rail shipments of miscellaneous freight declined.

Reserve Banks Are Barred From Buying Speculative Issues

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency today prohibited Federal Reserve member banks from purchasing speculative securities for their own account.

Acting under authority of the Banking Act of 1935, the Comptroller decreed that the purchase of "investment securities," in which the investment characteristics are distinctly or predominantly speculative, or "investment securities" of a lower designated standard than those which are distinctly or predominantly speculative, is prohibited.

The terms employed in designating the securities may be found in recognized rating manuals, the Comptroller said, and where there is doubt as to eligibility of a security for purchase, such eligibility must be supported by notl ess than two rating manuals.

The purchase of securities which are in default, either as to principal or interest, was also prohibited.

The order applies to all national banks and to the 900-odd state banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Auto Financing Up 61 P. C. For January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—An increase of 61 per cent in the dollar volume of retail financing of new passenger automobiles is shown for the month of January as compared with the like month of 1935 and an increase of 202 per cent compared with January, 1934, according to the Department of Commerce.

These market changes continue to reflect much earlier introduction of new models this season.

As compared with December, 1935, there was a decrease of 12 per cent.

Comparisons of January, 1936, with the same month of previous years, and the percentage changes from December to January in past years are shown below:

Comparisons of January, 1935, with the Same Month of Previous Years January, 1936, was:	
60.9	per cent higher than January, 1935
201.6	per cent higher than January, 1934
207.1	per cent higher than January, 1933
148.4	per cent higher than January, 1932
83.8	per cent higher than January, 1931
33.5	per cent higher than January, 1930
23.1	per cent higher than January, 1929

Diamond Trade, in Doldrums Since '29, Report Best Sales in Last Four Years

NEW YORK (AP)—The diamond industry, in sackcloth and ashes since 1929, again is dusting off jewel boxes with prices and sales the highest in four years, says Joseph Dehan, president of the Diamond Dealers Club, Inc.

"The diamond business is going higher daily," he said. "Stones that would have brought out $500 or so around 1930 today are selling for $750."

Mr. Dehan figures prices are still below those of the peak year 1928, but admits rather wistfully that that was "some year, all right."

He and the 500-odd members of the Diamond Dealers Club are pleased not so much by the increased retail sales as by the rise in values.

"A funny thing about the diamond business," he said, "is that the higher the prices go the greater is the resultant demand. It just seems that if you can find somebody to pay $750 for a diamond, all of a sudden you find a dozen more that want to pay that much. It's a strictly uncontrolled market, you see."

The large "rough stones," unpolished and uncut, are once again being imported and are finding ready buyers, whereas from 1929 until almost the early part of 1935, Mr. Dehan said, the world diamond syndicate simply didn't release any large stones. It wasn't worth while.

A short time ago the Diamond Club learned of one dealer selling a 10-karat emerald cut stone for $35,000.

"We all felt better after that," Mr. Dehan said.

Another pleasing thing to Mr. Dehan is the way dealers are paying cash.

"Why up until three years ago it was customary for buyers to be given six to nine months credit terms. Right now 90 per cent of diamond transactions are done in cash."

National Shawmut Bank Interest Rate 1½ P. C.

The National Shawmut Bank, Boston, has given notice that effective March 3, 1936, interest paid in its savings department up to $5000 will be at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum.

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Merchant Marine Awaits Action On Copeland and Guffey Bills

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The leading bill now before Congress on merchant fleet subsidy, and the center of the current controversy over the subject, is the Copeland bill, introduced Jan. 6. The details of this bill deserve consideration because they approximate what will probably be passed by Congress after the smoke of conference clears.

The act first sets up a United States Maritime Authority of three, appointed by the President, etc., like the Governing Board of the Federal Reserve System, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Would Cancel Mail Contracts

The act would cancel the existing mail contracts one year from the setting up of the Authority, giving shipowners time to adjust to the new situation. It permits the Authority to pay "operating differential subsidies" as high as necessary to meet foreign competition. It also allows for a subsidy of between 33 and 40 per cent of the price of ship construction and even authorizes construction for the account of the Government, in private or navy yards, the ships then to be leased to private operators, an arrangement similar to that of the old Shipping Board. It appears also to authorize a government buy-and-scrap program for obsolete vessels, and seems to look toward American super-liner construction.

Thus the amount of money ultimately involved appears to depend, as with other open-end programs like that of federal power, on the spending temperament of Congresses to come.

On the other hand the bill contains much or. the principle that he who pays the piper picks the tunes. Shipbuilders' profits are limited to 10 per cent of the total price. Shipowners' profits are subject to a recapture over 6 per cent, similar to the now abandoned 6 per cent recapture clause in the Railroad Transportation Act of 1920. Salaries of officers of shipping companies are limited to $25,000, though there is no limit to the number of officers. Various further investigations are authorized, and the Authority is permitted to examine the books of subsidy receivers. Lastly, the President is authorized after two years to turn over the Authority's regulatory power over coastwise and intercoastal commerce to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which now controls the rails, after which, shipping men complain, "the railroads can fight their chief competitor with the aid of the Commerce Commission."

Departments at Odds

No sooner had this bill appeared than it developed that the Post Office and the Commerce Departments were in decided disagreement. Committee consideration of the bill was then held up until the President could mark out an administration line of policy between the two, taking into account also Senator Black and his supporters, who want much more drastic control provisions. Both departments submitted proposed revisions, the Commerce Department's draft, however, calling for very little change from the Copeland bill. The departments were at odds chiefly over the terms of the change-over from mail contract to direct subsidy, and also over whether certain actions of the Authority should be permissory or mandatory. The Post Office wanted ocean mail contracts canceled by June 30, 1936. The Department of Commerce wants to give shipowners a "breathing spell" of a year while the Authority replaces the contracts with subsidies.

There followed a White House conference with Senator Copeland, and then a three-way conference between the President, Mr. Farley, and Mr. Johnson of the Commerce Department. Other conferences followed, in which Senator Black was finally included. The Senator insisted on drastic modifications, in line with the report of his investigating committee. For example he wanted the salary limit cut to $17,500.

After this conference it appeared that political differences between Senator Copeland and the President apparently began to play a role. It was rumored that the Copeland bill would not get the President's O. K. The matter rested, pending a Copeland-Black conference.

The Guffey Compromise

Then there suddenly appeared this week a new bill on the subject by Senator Guffey (Dem. Pa.), a close administration supporter. The Guffey bill seems to be a compromise. It would terminate the present contracts by next June. Shipowners whose contracts were broken could either sue in the Court of Claims or apply to the Maritime Authority for subsidy up to 20 years. For every dollar put up for construction by a shipowner the Authority would put up another dollar and lend a third. Some changes are made in the complicated calculations by which the "operating differential" or subsidy is adjusted to foreign costs. The President's authority to switch jurisdiction of coastal shipping to the ICC is made immediate instead of after two years. Department of Labor jurisdiction over wages is inserted. The recapture provision is changed so that profits over 10 per cent would be subject to recapture on a 50-50 basis.

There the matter now stands. A resolution of the last congressional session gave the President authority to cancel the 42 ocean mail contracts up to the last of next month. If a bill is passed it will supersede this resolution. If not, the President would be averse to canceling first and readjusting afterward as he did with the airmail contracts. If Congress does not pass an Act at this session, therefore, the Administration would be in the position of continuing the contracts which it has attacked.

Construction Volume Far Ahead of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Total engineering construction during the past week raised by higher private awards and an increased volume of highway construction to $48,058,000, according to Engineering News-Record.

Of this amount $13,667,000 is for private work, $34,391,000 for public. Of the public, $857,000 is federal and $33,534,000 state and municipal. Corresponding values last year are: total, $10,896,000; private, $2,309,000; public, $8,587,000; federal, $1,530,000, and state and municipal, $7,057,000.

Streets and roads account for a large increase this week over the previous four with a total for the week of $10,623,000. Gains are recorded in all other classifications except public buildings which drops slightly below the high rate which has prevailed since Dec. 15. The classified totals are: waterworks, $3,997,000; sewerage, $3,493,000; bridges, $4,778,000; earth work and waterways, $605,000; public buildings, $9,462,000; commercial buildings, $4,040,000; industrial buildings, $5,036,000.

Silk Prices Slump About 5c a Pound

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Heavy selling in the raw silk market credited to Japanese interests and to the decline in the exchange value of the yen today sent prices off 4 to 5½ cents per pound for further deliveries.

Trading was extremely active with over 3000 bales changing hands in the first hour. This is nearly double the turnover which the market has averaged for a full day's dealings in recent sessions. The market continued active and weak in the second hour.

Nearby deliveries were quoted around $1.51 per pound while the new crop months of September and October moved at $1.47½.

In the foreign exchange market the yen was quoted at 28.87 cents in the late morning, off .31 of a cent from the previous close.

Price of Lead Is Raised $1 a Ton

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Co. and the St. Joseph Lead Co. today raised the price of lead $1 a ton in New York and East St. Louis.

American Smelting quoted the metal at 4.40 cents a pound, East St. Louis basis, and 4.55 cents, New York. St. Joseph's prices were 4.40 cents, East St. Louis, and 4.60 cents, New York. In all four cases the boost was .05 of a cent a pound.

St. Joseph Lead, in revealing the increase, stated that there was a heavy demand for the metal.

Barit New Head Of Hudson Motor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Hudson Motor Car Company directors have elected A. Edward Barit president of the company to succeed Roy D. Chapin.

Mr. Barit, who was first vice-president, treasurer and general manager, has been with the Hudson company from its inception in 1909, and since Mr. Chapin's return to the presidency in 1933, at the expiration of his term as Secretary of Commerce, these two executives have been jointly responsible for the management and policies of the company. Mr. Barit also retains the title of general manager.

Supporting Mr. Barit in the management of the company will be S. G. Baits as assistant general manager, and the same organization of officers and executives who with Mr. Chapin have brought Hudson to its present high standing in the industry. Because of this and because of the fact that Mr. Barit's influence in the management of the company has been so keenly felt during recent years, little or no change in the basic policies of the company is expected.

Power Output Up 12 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported electric power production for the week ended Feb. 22 to 1,941,633,000 kilowatt hours. In comparison with the preceding week the output shows a less than seasonal decline of .4 of 1 per cent, and a gain of 12.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

For the week ended Feb. 15 output was 10.8 per cent ahead of the like period of last year.

Increases were shown in all the major geographic divisions. Percentage gains were: New England, 8.3; middle Atlantic, 12.5; central industrial, 10.8; west central, 14.9; southern states, 12.2; Rocky Mountain, 24.0; Pacific coast, 15.8.

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Your Income Tax

This is the sixteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Losses on Stock Transactions

No gain or loss is recognized for income-tax purposes as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in pursuance of a plan of reorganization to which both corporations are parties or as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in the same corporation in connection with a recapitalization.

o o o

Where money or other property is received along with such exchanges, no loss is recognized, although a taxable gain may result. The statute also prohibits the deduction for any loss from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities where the taxpayer, within a period of 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities.

o o o

Two important changes are made by section 112 of the Revenue Act of 1934. Under section 112 (g) of the Revenue Act of 1932 no taxable gain was recognized as having resulted to the recipient stockholders of a corporation from a distribution of stock or securities in such corporation or in another corporation, a party to a reorganization, without the surrender of the stock in respect of which the distribution was made. These provisions are entirely omitted from the Revenue Act of 1934, thus giving such distributions the status of dividend distributions paid in property.

o o o

The other important change is in the definition of the term "reorganization of the Revenue Act of 1934. In section 112 (i) (1) (A) of the Revenue Act of 1932 the term "reorganization" is defined to mean "a merger or consolidation (including the acquisition by one corporation of at least a majority of the voting stock and at least a majority of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of another corporation, or substantially all the properties of another corporation)."

o o o

The corresponding provisions of section 112 (g) of the Revenue Act of 1934 define the term "reorganization" as "(A) a statutory merger or consolidation, or (B) the acquisition by one corporation in exchange solely for all or a part of its voting stock: of at least 80 per centum of the voting stock and at least 80 per centum of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of another corporation; or of substantially all the properties of another corporation." The remaining provisions of section 112 (g) (1) are substantially the same as the provisions of section 112 (i) (1) (B), (C), and (D) of the Revenue Act of 1932.

Plantings of Corn Reduced 10,000,000 Acres Since 1929

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—A reduction of more than 10,000,000 acres in the corn harvest in 1934 as compared with 1929 was reported today by the Census Bureau.

The report was one of a number being released by the Census Bureau as part of the 1935 farm census.

"Decreases in the corn belt states amounted to much more than the reduction in the nation as a whole," the bureau found.

"Decreases in four corn belt states approximated 13,008,000 acres. The decrease in Nebraska was about 5,000,000 acres; Kansas, 3,600,000 acres; South Dakota, 2,800,000, and Iowa, 1,700,000.

"In 26 states the acreage of corn was larger than in 1929. The increase in corn in the important cotton states was approximately 3,000,000 acres.

"Five states, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Carolina and Texas, reported an increase of over 300,000 acres. Ranking the states on the basis of bushels of corn produced in 1934, Iowa with 168,405,545 bushels, or 14.4 per cent of the United States total, was first; Illinois, with 152,010,682 bushels, or 13 per cent, was second; and Indiana with 106,068,436 bushels, or 9.1 per cent, was third."

The total acreage was 87,476,444 acres in 1934, a decrease of 10,264,296 acres from 1929. The number of farms growing corn increased about a quarter of a million to 4,849,724 in 1934.

Court Permits Stanford Trustees to Buy Stocks

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 26 (AP)—Superior Judge William F. James in a ruling advised former President Herbert Hoover and other trustees of Stanford University they had the right to invest university funds in stocks, debentures and other equities of private corporations.

Measure to Void Tax on RFC-Held Bank Stock Lost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Administration efforts to obtain legislation exempting RFC holdings in bank stocks from local taxation was today apparently dead so far as the present Congress is concerned as the result of a freak upset in the House during the closing hours of yesterday's session.

So unprepared were majority leaders for defeat that when the final roll call began to go against them they were unable to find enough supporters in the lobbies to save the day and the measure went down by 172 to 164. The opposition clinched their victory by a final parliamentary maneuver as the result of which it would require a two-thirds vote of the House to revive the bill during the present session of Congress.

The measure was represented by its sponsors as merely a correction of "an oversight" in original RFC legislation which was made necessary by a recent Supreme Court ruling in which the right of the State of Maryland to tax the $1,000,000 of Baltimore National Bank preferred stock held by the RFC was upheld.

The Senate previously passed the measure by a vote of 38 to 28, after a heated debate into which Republicans injected the salaries paid Walter J. Cummings, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, in his capacity as chairman of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, of Chicago, and as a trustee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It was alleged that the prominent Democratic politician had received these positions, paying a total salary of $90,000 a year, at the suggestion of Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, for purely political reasons.

Contrary to the Senate division, the contest in the House cut across party lines, the opposition to the bill being led by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, while many Republicans lined up with the Administration in an effort to secure passage of the measure. The anomaly of subjecting an agency of the Federal Government to local taxation was stressed by the Administration defenders who insisted that permitting the local states to tax the federal army would be an analogous situation.

The Republican opposition to the bill held that "if the Government is going to inject itself increasingly into private enterprise it should assume the tax obligations of those in private enterprise." The Democratic opposition held that the bill would discourage banks from retiring their RFC-owned stock and keep off state and local tax rolls for an indefinite period large amounts of property which under normal conditions would pay revenue.

Paraguay Curbs Exchange Deals; Replaces Bureau

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Provisional Government created by decree the Banco Republican of Paraguay to replace the exchange bureau, at the same time prohibiting foreign currency dealings by individuals.

Departure from the country of all functionaries of the deposed administration of Eusebio Ayala was also prohibited until accounting of public funds was completed.

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Federal Theater Activity Helps Stage in All States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—With 9000 theatrical workers now on the pay roll, with plays opening in principal cities throughout the United States, the Federal Theater at the close of its fourth month has approached a peak of operations.

In New Haven, the first two shows have completed successful runs, the third is now in preparation. New York has seen six theaters under lease, four of them open and playing to the public. Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, New Orleans and the west coast report similar activity.

The shows given have so far been of popular taste. The New England region got under way with George M. Cohan's "The Tavern."

Melodrama Is Revised

New York has seen "American Holiday," a new play by Edwin and Albert Barker dealing with crass sensationalism in a small-town trial.

In Harlem, the Negro Theater has given "Walk Together Chillun," written and directed by Frank Wilson, star of "Porgy."

Philadelphia has four traveling music shows, marionettes and legitimate plays in preparation. In North Carolina Ibsen's "The Master Builder" was presented. New Orleans will witness a revival of "After Dark," the early American thriller Christopher Morley revived successfully a few years back. They will also have a Negro company doing "Roll, Sweet Chariot," Paul Green's artistic success of last season in New York.

Old-Time Plays in Chicago

In Chicago, the "Texas Steer," "Old Homestead" and Ibsen's "Enemy of the People" are in rehearsal. The coast has seen a varied bill, including "My Country" and "Uriel Acosta," played at the University of California.

This slight outline of the national production plans does not reveal the second and third plays in preparation. In many instances, the organizational work was a factor in selecting the first item. With companies established, theaters under lease and bookings arranged where no houses are available the future plans will reflect with even greater fidelity the character of theater intended.

Overcome Big Problems

A word is not out of order at this time for the men and women who have so largely contributed to the successful organization of this theatrical venture involving 48 states of the union and a variety of conditions ranging from relief to just plain theater problems.

In Boston, Hiram Motherwell, former editor of "Stage" has built up a drama group in less than three months. In New York, since the resignation of Elmer Rice as regional director, Philip W. Barber, formerly assistant to Prof. George Pierce Baker in Harvard has carried on with the original design created at the New York project's outset. Four plays have opened here within the past fortnight.

Busy in All Sections

Elsewhere, Jasper Deeter in Pennsylvania has combed the State for talent and in six centers groups are now in progress toward opening nights. Frederick Koch, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina brought years of experience with his famed little theater unit to the creation of a vital program there.

Thomas Wood Stevens in Illinois, E. C. Mable in the prairie region, John McGee in the southern region, Charles Meredith in Texas and Gilmor Brown on the west coast have similarly shaped production companies with skill and efficient operation.

Future Shows Brighter

Hundreds of state and district directors could be mentioned if space permitted, men and women who have shown inromitable courage in the face of frequent setbacks and seemingly hopeless knots to untangle.

Theaters so long dark that the dust was inches thick, and communities where no theater had been known for a decade were the least of the many items which confronted the early months of preparation. Many of these hazards have been surmounted.

One hundred and fifty eight companies in all exist from coast to coast and the plan for a national theater, which was the stimulus and backbone of the program as originally designed—now seems well on the way to fulfillment.

Local Classified

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THERE never was a good war or a bad peace. —FRANKLIN

Daily Features

LOVE is flowerlike; friendship is like a sheltering tree. —COLERIDGE

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

He Comes Sooner Every Day

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS and Mr. Squiffletree sat, talking. Beneath them was a snow bank, six feet deep. Stretching from the foot of the snow bank was a supply of ice and snow that exceeded the demand. It was gray, in the moment just before the dawn.

Mr. Squiffletree swung his tail from side to side. It brushed a faint mark in the snow. Mr. Scroggins folded his paws over the head of his cane. As he leaned his weight on it, the point of the cane suddenly went into the snow. Mr. Scroggins lost his balance, a delicate thing at best, and tipped forward enough to unseat his high hat. He grabbed it gravely and pushed it hard on his head.

"The snow and ice have been here a long time," said Mr. Squiffletree.

"And the cold," said Mr. Scroggins.

"And the cold," agreed Mr. Squiffletree. They rocked back and forth.

"I can't remember when there has been more ice," said Mr. Squiffletree.

Mr. Scroggins smiled and then laughed heartily at the thought of Mr. Squiffletree's remembering anything, for he is renowned among the squirrels of Boston Common as the squirrel who doesn't even remember where he hid the nuts.

"Look," said Mr. Scroggins, clutching Mr. Squiffletree's paw and pointing toward the East with his cane. Mr. Squiff looked.

Rays of red arose from behind the buildings of Tremont Street. By the light, the sky was seen to be clear and blue.

The two squirrels drew a breath of coziness as the rays grew wider, spread and spread, and finally showed the round and comely face of the sun. They stood up. Mr. Scroggins tipped his hat in welcome.

"He makes you feel much better," said Scroggins.

"Much," said Squiffletree.

Scroggins took out his watch. He looked at it and then looked at the sun.

"Squiff, my lad," he said with a voice of hope and cheer, "did you know that he is coming sooner and sooner every day?"

Mr. Squiffletree looked at his old friend and then at the earlier sun, and smiled happily. "That means that some day all this will go." He swept his two forepaws and his tail in a wide gesture, indicating snow and ice.

Mr. Scroggins nodded.

Daily Anecdote

'He's a Brick!'

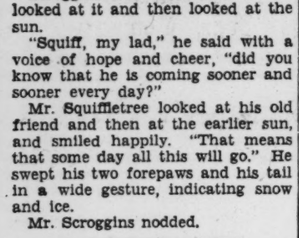
LYCURGUS, King of Sparta, was showing a foreign ambassador about the capital of his kingdom, when the diplomat asked, "Why do you not build a great wall about your city?"

The king replied, "We have built a wall; and tomorrow I will show it to you."

The next day Lycurgus conducted his guest to the outskirts of the city, and pointing to a great company of stalwart, courageous-appearing men drawn up in battle array, cried, "Behold our wall, and every man a brick!"

From these words, it is said, came the expression, "He's a brick."

Crossword Puzzle No. 198



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. City in France
6. Checks
8. To steep
9. Plan in detail
10. By
11. Musical note
12. Lair
14. By
15. Windflower
17. Acts

Down

1. Sham
2. Skill
3. Musical note
4. Doctrine
5. Flower organs
6. Tilled land
7. Steeple
13. Born
14. Seed container
16. Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adjective clause closer to subject (M. T. C.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence:

"The train of thought is rather charming which led a little boy . . ."

and adds: "Would it not be better, in order to bring the clause and the antecedent (!) closer, to say, 'Rather charming is the train of thought which led a little boy . . .'?"

The sentence submitted is, in our opinion, open to no valid charge of ambiguity, since there is only one possible subject for the adjective clause to modify. The recommended sentence is, however, a desirable alternative. Some writers might prefer, "It is a rather charming train of thought which led . . ."

Dangling participle (M. T. C.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence from an article:

"Biting off a fir cone, it would be held firmly between the front paws of the squirrel . . ."

and adds: "Who bit? Suggestion: 'Biting off a fir cone, the squirrel would hold it firmly . . .'"

A participle should not introduce a sentence unless the participle logically modifies the subject of the sentence. Or, to put it another way: When a participial phrase introduces a sentence, the first substantive to follow should be the subject of the sentence. "Biting off a fir cone" is a participial phrase used as an adjective modifier of the subject, "squirrel," and "squirrel" should therefore be the first substantive following the phrase. Of course, there may be two or more introductory participial phrases ("Biting off a fir cone and holding it firmly, the squirrel . . ."), but the subject of the sentence should be the first substantive after the phrases.

"Looked" (M. T. C.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence from a story:

"The continuous loud cawing from the birds looked as if there had been many interesting happenings during the day to relate to each other."

She adds: "Suggestion: 'The continuous loud cawing looked as if the birds had had many interesting happenings during the day to relate to each other.'"

We are unable to indorse the sentence or the suggested improvement, because "loud cawing" is something that is detected by hearing and not by sight. "Looked" is hardly appropriate in either sentence. Why not recast to: "The continuous loud cawing indicated that the birds were discussing the many interesting happenings of the day"? Perhaps the following might serve: "With continuous loud cawing, the birds seemed to be discussing the events of the day."

"Go on" (M. T. C.)—The correspondent draws attention to an article in which a sentence ends as follows:

". . . will enable the campaign to go on."

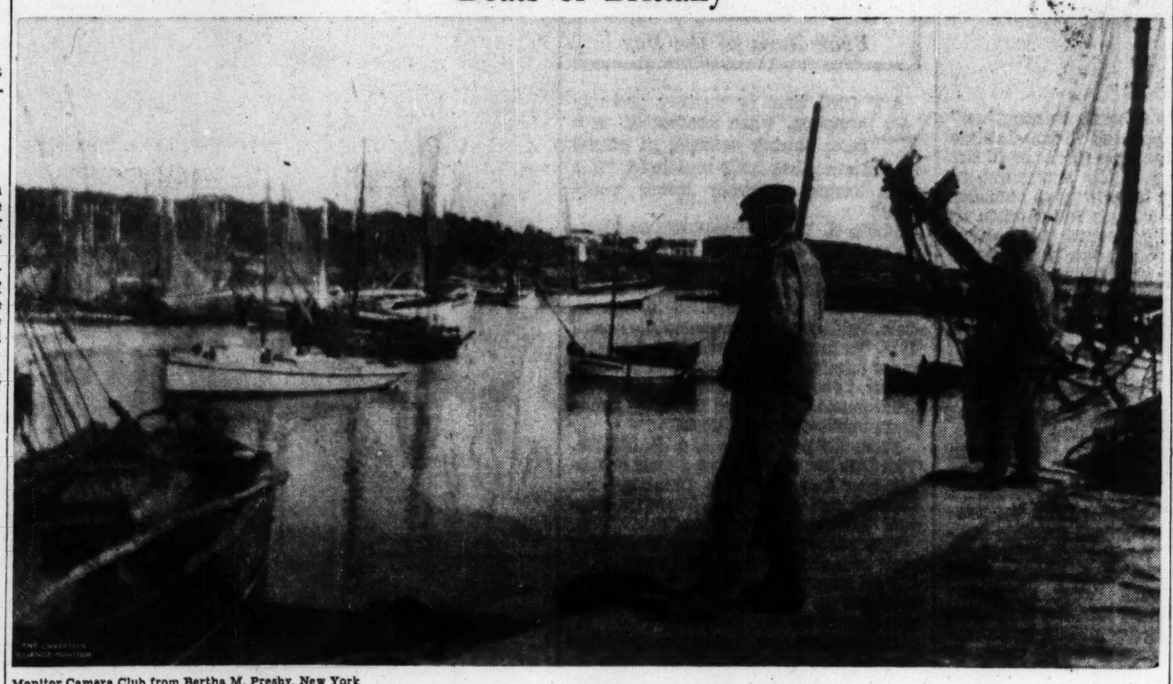
She adds: "Can a campaign do anything of itself? Would it not be better to say, '. . . will enable the government (or army) to continue the campaign'?"

"Go on" is an idiom that has been established as a synonym of "continue" (intransitive). We may say that a campaign *goes on* or *continues*; or, switching to the transitive use (passive), we may say that the campaign *is continued*. There is, of course, nothing but praise for the correspondent's suggested substitute.

Causes

IF ONLY men would apply their energies, not to external results but to that which causes these results, to their own lives, then the power of violence and evil which at present holds and afflicts humanity would melt like wax before a fire.—*Tolstoy.*

Boats of Brittany



Monitor Camera Club from Bertha M. Presby, New York

A Fleet of Sardine Boats at Concarneau, Brittany, France

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

When Effective

Question: May amendments be made to new bylaws before they go into effect? The situation is this: New bylaws were adopted to go into effect some weeks later. A week after they had been adopted, it was moved that the new bylaws be amended and that all members be notified seven days before the meeting. The rule requiring seven days' notice is in the new bylaws and not in the old ones, which, I understand, are still the bylaws until the new ones take effect. Is such action proper?

Answer: This is an unusual situation. Technically, the advisability of the action might be open to argument, but not solely on account of the length of notice. Since the new bylaws are not pending, nor are they in effect, it might have been more orderly to wait until the new bylaws took effect, and then offer the amendment. However, since the change made did not go into effect until the new bylaws as a whole did, and since it does not seem to have done any harm to individual or collective rights, and since it was approved by a large number of those present at the meeting, the action should stand.

What They Say

Supreme Court

"Let us be careful not to impeach the wisdom, the dignity, the integrity of the Supreme Court. Let us try to work out our problems in accordance with the laws of our courts."—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

Not Indispensable

"When a man thinks of himself as being indispensable—be it to his family, his business, his city, his country—that man is headed for disaster."—*James P. Warburg.*

World Discussion

"I should like to see today, not in Geneva, possibly in New York, world leaders discussing the world's issues. That is possible in the future."—*Ruth Cranston.*

In Lighter Vein

Well Supplied

Teacher, after a lesson on the prominent men of the day, asked the members of her class individually which of the persons she had mentioned they would like to see. Some said the Prime Minister, and so on, but one small boy shouted: "Please, miss, I'd rather see my father's boss!"

Teacher: "Why?"

Boy: "Because, teacher, father says he has over 200 hands."—*Whitley* (Eng.) *Weekly Record.*

Relief

Jess: "Miss Croonmore is going abroad to finish her musical education."

Tess: "Where did she get the money?"

Jess: "The neighbors all chipped in."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

A Swollen Mile

"Daddy, why is it that a nautical mile is nearly a seventh longer than a mile on land?"

"Hm - mm—er—er—that's simple enough. You know things swell in water."

Proof

Visitor: "Do you find it more economical to do your own cooking."

Housewife: "Very much so—my husband doesn't eat half as much as he used to."

Important

The master, to impress on his pupils the need of thinking before speaking, told them to count fifty before saying anything important, and one hundred if it was very important.

Next day he was speaking, standing with his back to the fire, when he noticed several lips moving rapidly.

Suddenly the whole class shouted: "Ninety-eight, ninety-nine, a hundred. Your coat's on fire, sir!"—*Expositor.*

Achievement

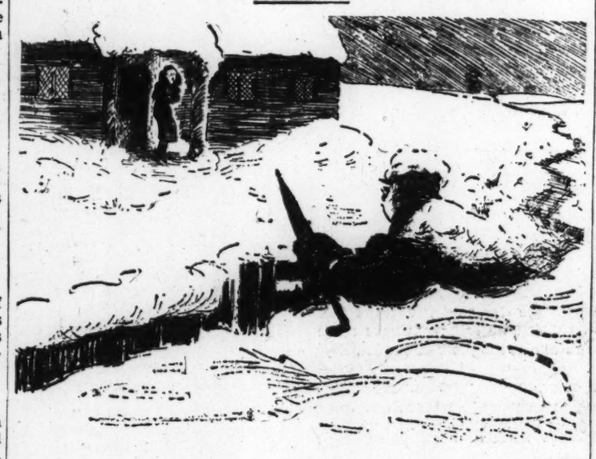
E. L. Battick of Lander (Wyo.) Post writes about parading behind a local band, which was an excellent concert organization but not so hot on the hoof. After several blocks of parading, during which the marchers had changed step on an average of once every hundred feet, Post Commander Hank Voorhees exclaimed:

"I've seen a lot of bands, but this is the first one I ever saw that could play route step."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Diplomat

"Papa, what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my boy, is a husband who can convince his wife she wants a washing machine when she thinks she wants a new automobile!"



—Tit-Bits

"Oh, Harold, I've been wondering so about you. Why are you so late?"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Junk

JUNK, scrap iron, and old, discarded machinery provided an alert young truckman with an extra source of income, one which is lying untapped in hundreds of places throughout the western sections of the United States and Canada.

While there are junk yards and buyers in the larger western cities, hauling costs make it impossible for them to go out into the rural areas to buy. Nearly every small town has tons of scrap metal rusting away. Every farm machinery dealer and garage owner has a pile of it.

This truckman had to make frequent trips to a city some 60 miles away to bring back freight loads, and on many of these trips to the city he was unable to get a paying load and traveled empty. He accordingly hit upon the idea of picking up a load of scrap iron in the country and selling it to the city dealers. Since he had to go to the city anyway, and had a paying load for the return trip, the junk paid well. Many people in the small towns even paid him to take unsightly old machinery off their premises. The happy thing about this plan is that everyone benefits from it, and hundreds of tons of metal are sent back to the smelters to be turned into new and useful machinery.—J. K., Ponoka, Alta., Can.

A Cat Among Dogs

"HAP" was born nine months ago on an isolated farm in Connecticut. Never in his life has he looked upon a cat, for his mother disappeared before he opened his eyes. There were only two dogs, a terrier and a spaniel, in his household, and they have been his constant companions ever since.

Hap's mistress avers that he tries earnestly to bark instead of to mew and is taken aback and vaguely alarmed to hear himself purring. He comes running at a whistle, like a dog, and climbing trees is his only catlike habit. Conscious that this is a feat which neither of his cronies, the dogs, can perform, he basks in a glow of superiority.—*Living Tissue.*

Guess Again

33.

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven out of 10 is a good score)

1. Is "acumen" accented on the second syllable? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
2. Is the following sentence correct in every particular: "Dot your *i's* and cross your *t's*, and be more careful with your *i's* and *and's*"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
3. Are "egregious" and "ravenous" synonymous? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
4. Are all of the following words misspelled: ambidexterous, acquited, firey, inocuous inoculate? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
5. If you were looking for the book of I Chronicles, and you opened your Bible to II Kings, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
6. Was Benjamin a son of Joseph? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
7. "The members of the committee plainly showed that they had no confidence or sympathy with the proposal." Is the foregoing sentence correct? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
8. Does San Francisco lie farther north than Baltimore? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
9. In Longfellow's *Evangeline*, is Gabriel the long-sought lover? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
10. Are "sententious" and "wordy" antonyms? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

For the Scrapbook

IT is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier; but from the countless lowly ministries of the everydays, the little faithfulnesses that fill long years.—*J. R. Miller.*

Don't carry your wishbone where your backbone ought to be.—*Anonymous.*

Quarrels are like icicles: they keep sharp as long as you keep cold.—*Anonymous.*

The Bible without the Spirit is a sun-dial by moonlight.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

Man's great fault is that he has so many small ones.—*J. P. Richter.*

Perseverance accomplishes more than precipitation.—*Saadi.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Drawing in the Dark

NO PARTY can remain dull if the hostess will give each guest a pencil and paper, turn out the lights, and ask the guests to follow her instructions closely.

She then tells them what to draw. For instance, she may ask them to draw a horse. The "artists" do as instructed; then lift their hands from the paper to await orders. The request that they draw a man on the horse is accompanied by shrieks of laughter because no player can see just where, on the paper, he has placed the horse. The hostess may continue with instructions for a box of oats in front of the horse, a hat on the man, etc.

When the game is finished, and the lights are turned on, gales of laughter are sure to accompany examination of the pictures; and a small prize may be given for the best one.—A. T. T., Duthie, Idaho.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

AN ELDERLY woman who had very little money was invited to accompany a party of friends on a long motor trip. One Sunday they stopped in a village to attend church services in a very unpretentious little edifice. The congregation was quite small, and the woman felt a desire to help this struggling church; so she placed a dollar bill in the collection.

A few hours later the party stopped at an attractive wayside tearoom for lunch. They chatted with the manager and expressed appreciation for the delightful meal; and during the conversation the elderly woman gave the manager several unusual recipes, carefully writing them out for her.

When the party was ready to depart, the manager refused to take the amount due for the woman's luncheon; and in addition, insisted on giving her a dollar bill for the recipes.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 82

H. Jesus' Preparation for His Mission:
- Synopsis of the Four Gospel Writers:
- 1. *Matthew:*
- Also known as Levi, Mk. 2:14; Lu. 5:27, 29
- Son of Alpheus, Mk. 2:14
- Home, a Jew of Capernaum, Mk. 2:1, 13
- Business, a Publican, a tax gatherer, or collector of customs, Mt. 10:3; Lu. 5:27
- (Not a Pharisee, nor a disciple of John the Baptist)
- Called to follow Jesus, while at the custom-house, Mt. 9:9; Mk. 2:14; Lu. 5:27
- Gave up office and wealth for Jesus, Lu. 5:28
- Gave Jesus a great feast of gratitude, Mt. 9:10; Mk. 2:15; Lu. 5:29
- Chosen as one of Jesus' twelve disciples, Mt. 10:3; Mk. 3:18; Lu. 6:15
- Only other mention of Matthew was in the upper room at Jerusalem after Jesus' ascension, Acts 1:13
- The Gospel of Matthew was written probably between the Gospels of Mark and Luke and may be as early as A. D. 60
- The events recorded in the Gospel of Matthew cover a period of 38 years (Ussher)
- 2. *Mark:*
- Also known as John Mark, Acts 12:12, 25; 15:37
- The Jewish name was John, John 13:5, 13
- The Roman surname was Marcus, or Mark, Acts 15:39; Col. 4:10, etc.
- Home, Jerusalem; mother's name Mary, Acts 12:12
- Cousin of Barnabas, Col. 4:10
- (Mark was not one of Jesus' twelve chosen disciples)
- It is uncertain whether Mark was a personal follower of Jesus. If the "upper room" (Mk. 14:15) was in his mother's (Mary's) house, Mark may have been a follower there
- Journeys:
- Went to Antioch with Barnabas and Saul, Acts 12:25
- Returned to Jerusalem, Acts 13:13
- Followed Barnabas to Cyprus, Acts 15:37-39
- Fellow worker of Paul in Rome, Philemon 34
- With Peter in Babylon, I Pet. 5:13
- Gospel of Mark:
- Probably the earliest of the four Gospels, about A. D. 55-60
- Supposed to have been written at Rome
- Does not narrate the birth and childhood of Jesus
- Gives details more minutely and graphically than Matthew or Luke
- Narrates deeds rather than words of Jesus, the character of the servant
- The events recorded in this Gospel cover a period of seven years

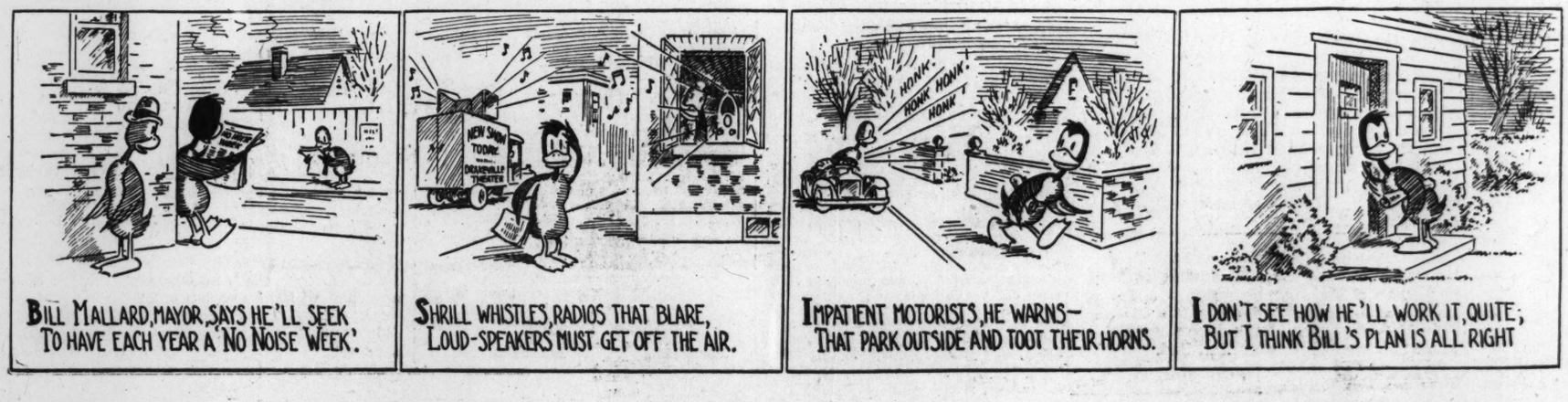
(To Be Continued Daily)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cold Facts*

IT MUST BE FIFTY BELOW ZERO !
AT LEAST A HUNDRED BELOW ZERO
A THOUSAND BELOW ZERO
A MILLION BELOW ZERO !!!!
HOW COLD IS IT, MISTER ?
ABOUT TWENTY BELOW
PLUNKY — I DIDN'T THINK IT WAS THAT COLD !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'No Noise Week'*

By THE HAGERS


BILL MALLARD, MAYOR, SAYS HE'LL SEEK TO HAVE EACH YEAR A 'NO NOISE WEEK'.
SHRILL WHISTLES, RADIOS THAT BLARE, LOUD-SPEAKERS MUST GET OFF THE AIR.
NEW SHOW TODAY
IMPATIENT MOTORISTS, HE WARNS— THAT PARK OUTSIDE AND TOOT THEIR HORNS.
HONK- HONK HONK
I DON'T SEE HOW HE'LL WORK IT, QUITE; BUT I THINK BILL'S PLAN IS ALL RIGHT

Guess Again Answers (33)

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. No. The first means "conspicuous for bad quality," and the second means "voracious."
4. No. The last one is correctly spelled; but the others should be spelled: ambidextrous, acquitted, fiery, innocuous.
5. Yes.
6. No; he was the son of Jacob, and the brother of Joseph.
7. No. Insert "in" after "confidence," and set off "or sympathy with" by commas.
8. No. It lies about 100 miles farther south than Baltimore.
9. Yes.
10. Yes. "Sententious" means "pithy."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Relighting Europe's Lamps

THERE are two ways to be almost sure to collide with disaster. One is to go ahead blindly, never seeing the danger. The other is to concentrate on the object you wish to avoid. Europe's statesmen are not moving blindly, as Mr. Anthony Eden, in his first speech to the House of Commons since he became British Foreign Secretary, made clear. Mr. Eden is a young man, as Foreign Secretaries go. But not too young to appreciate conditions similar to those that in 1914 drew from a distinguished predecessor, Viscount Grey, a sad farewell to things for which generations had given their best efforts:

> Lamps are going out all over Europe. We shall not see them lighted again in our time.

After these years of attempting to relight the lamps of peace and security up and down the world, it must have seemed a poor reward to Mr. Eden and his hearers to share this observation:

> Eighteen years after the close of the war to end war, we find ourselves with . . . problems dreadfully similar in character and portent to those before 1914.

This is so troublously apparent not because national leaders have been unconscious of the danger but more likely because they have been obsessed by it. In Viscount Grey's day peace was fortified behind a combination of alliances and arms. In Mr. Eden's the farthest we have come is to rest peace on a combination of the League of Nations—and arms.

Perhaps this is inevitable so long as great "unsatisfied" powers remain outside the League, and so long as the United States stands ready to serve as a supply base for nations at war whether these be aggressors against world opinion or not. The British rearmament program has backers who are sincere in their declarations that the League needs a "strong" Britain. And it is not apparent that the British rearmament program is adding particularly to European unrest.

Yet Mr. Eden's regrets over the need to rearm—that arms are an "unproductive" expense—do not remove the major objections to arming in the name of the League. The Labor Opposition's demands for certain guarantees before they would promise support for the program indicate that there is doubt as to whether a strongly armed government could be counted on to act within the limits of purely League interest. Another question which bothers the world—and is embarrassing to friends of the League in the United States—is whether those arms are not needed because the positive peacemaking to which Mr. Eden also referred is being too dangerously long delayed.

Unfortunately, the measures which it has been easier to take to "strengthen" the League have appeared to non-League countries as very tangible evidence of the League's cousinship to the status quo in Europe. One might be willing to consider the status quo as a basis for a truce in which measures to secure permanent peace were to be worked out. It is possible to regard the arming of League countries as a provision to enforce that truce. But it is not possible to forget with what alacrity the House of Commons on February 5 turned down the Laborite George Lansbury's proposal for an immediate conference to study the problem of sharing raw material sources with countries now deprived of them.

One of the heartening paragraphs in Mr. Eden's speech was his reference to this question. He said the Government had "in no way withdrawn from the proposal of Sir Samuel Hoare on this subject." Sir Samuel, as Foreign Secretary, had suggested that the fundamental dissatisfactions which arose from inequality of opportunity and the injustices of the Versailles Treaty should be examined with a view to correcting them. It was a double disappointment, therefore, when the British Commons rejected Mr. Lansbury's effort to examine further a possibility which the Government had already suggested, and which, if developed, would strengthen the League as no guns can.

If Mr. Eden's offices can bring this proposal to favorable attention in Britain and the world, he will have taken an important step toward the goal outlined toward the close of his speech:

> If we are to succeed we shall have to bring others along with us, and we shall not be able to do that unless other nations are convinced of our sincerity and strength and unless we can gain their confidence.

It will be harder for other nations to feel—as British leaders no doubt actually do—that Britain is arming only with the friendliest of motives, unless accompanying the announcements of increased expenditures for war materials and equipment are announcements of willingness, and indeed readiness, to examine those problems which never have and never will be solved with arms. All that arming for the League can do is to make it clear to anyone who decides to upset the status quo by force that he will have a formidable foe in Britain as a League champion. And if this arming is to be—as Mr. Eden believes it will be—"cheaper than arming within the prewar system of alliances," it will have to be accompanied by twenty-four-hour shifts around the international conference tables as well as in the arms factories.

The Rock of Recovery

AT THE fellowship dinner of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery in New York, Governor Lehman referred to the "spiritual implications of the depression." Another speaker pointed to the "human values destroyed or impaired" during that period. Isn't one of the depression's most noticeable spiritual implications the fact that the largest destruction of human values came in that era of boastful, arrogant prosperity which immediately preceded 1929? It was when a whole nation, it almost seemed, worshipped the golden calf that America's depression—its spiritual depresssion—touched bottom.

Much stress was laid on organization and crusade by the Jewish, Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders present at this gathering for recovery in religion and welfare. Isn't the need far greater for individual spiritual recovery?

Calling for a crusade for spiritual values, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, most rightly said:

> Toleration, justice, a proper regard for the rights of others and a keen, awakened sense of social justice are principles which should be applied in the daily life and activities of every human being.

If the national committee can quicken these qualities, it will earn the salute, "Well done."

The insistent question which many are pondering at this hour is whether the lessons of the recent past are being heeded. Is the spirit of "my brother's keeper" more evident? Is the scramble for place and power less pushful? Are men and women putting first things first, or, as St. Paul puts it:

> Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

"*Think* on these things." Organizations become sterile, the emotion evoked by crusades ebbs. But it is the daily, quiet, prayerful meditation on "these things" which aligns mankind to the Power from which they spring, to the Power which alone gives them enduring activity and makes them a vital force in the lives of men and nations.

REPRESENTATIVE BELL introduced the resolution which the House of Representatives has just passed calling for an investigation of the Townsend plan. It's probably just a coincidence that Mr. Bell is from Missouri.

No Dismissing the Aftermath

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S dismissal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood as commander of the Eighth Corps Army Area for criticizing federal spending before a congressional hearing is an engraved invitation for his opponents to join in a political field day. The opposition will waste no time in unlimbering its pieces and laying down a barrage of epithets aimed especially at "dictatorship" and "suppression of free speech." The heavier the firing, the more confused public opinion will become on the issue.

Of course, armies do not stress free speech. Professional soldiers generally consider that their part is to obey orders, not to debate governmental policy.

But General Hagood was testifying before a congressional subcommittee. Apparently he was urged but not required to state opinions as well as information. The question is whether he was not entitled to immunity under the circumstances. We believe that he should have been, that military regulations should be waived in such a case.

The granting of such a waiver, however, should be determined by conditions. To authorize immunity on a blanket basis might open the way to dangerous misuses. It would be as bad for the army to meddle in politics as it would for civil authorities to suppress military opinion in cases where it is needed for fear it might spike the guns of governmental policy. On the other hand, a government must make sure that the likelihood of arousing public disapproval does not prevent it from administering discipline where it thinks it is needed.

It goes without saying that if an officer is obligated to abide by the present code, is bound by traditional subordination in cases where he is compelled to discuss the acts or policies of his superiors, then his opinions aren't worth the polish to shine his spurs.

AT A wine and liquor convention in Chicago some time ago, the chairman of a Women's Moderation League, declared: "Whether or not women choose to drink is their own business. Our minds are made up to drink over bars and we will." And now, most ungallantly, bartenders in St. Louis reject the olive branch so delicately offered. The feminine "bar-fly" is the "worst pest in the liquor business," they complain.

A POLL by the Literary Digest shows that the New Deal has lost favor among clergymen. The straw vote shows that about seven out of every ten are against it. Probably even the Republicans didn't know the Democrats were that bad.

Smashing a Racket

Book News of the Day

AT ONE time or another probably everyone, when confronted with some glaring example of official malfeasance, has hotly exclaimed, "If I were District Attorney things would pop!"

Philip S. Van Cise was one such exclaimer who actually became a District Attorney, and things certainly "popped." He smashed the so-called Million Dollar Bunco Ring that flourished in Denver, Colo. (with national ramifications) until 1922. To break it he was forced to uncover criminal alliances in high political places, to employ independent detectives from outside cities and to solicit funds from public-spirited citizens.

From the perspective of a decade, Mr. Van Cise has now written a book detailing how this was done (FIGHTING THE UNDERWORLD, by Philip S. Van Cise. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3).

The author was a Denver newspaper man who studied law, went to France in the intelligence division of the A. E. F., returned to Denver as a Colonel and was elected District Attorney.

He recounts how during the campaign he was approached with the offer of $25,000 from Lou Blonger, the villain of the story in which the District Attorney is himself hero. This was Van Cise's introduction to the confidence game. He subsequently discloses how repeated complaints of victims, the suicide of a minister and the obvious corruption of local police led him to make extinction of the racket his principal order of business.

In rounding up his evidence Van Cise came up against two weaknesses in law enforcement methods. Since these are incidental to his story he passes over them briefly, but his book might have had more value as a crime deterrent had he given some exposition of how they might be corrected.

Item one is that federal and state officers often do not co-operate in fighting criminals, nor do officials in one city always extend themselves in aiding police in another city. Each governmental unit works more or less separately and alone in combating crime.

Item two is that newspaper reporters are frequently ahead of police in uncovering crime; hence criminals need only buy the last editions to see what is being done to solve a case.

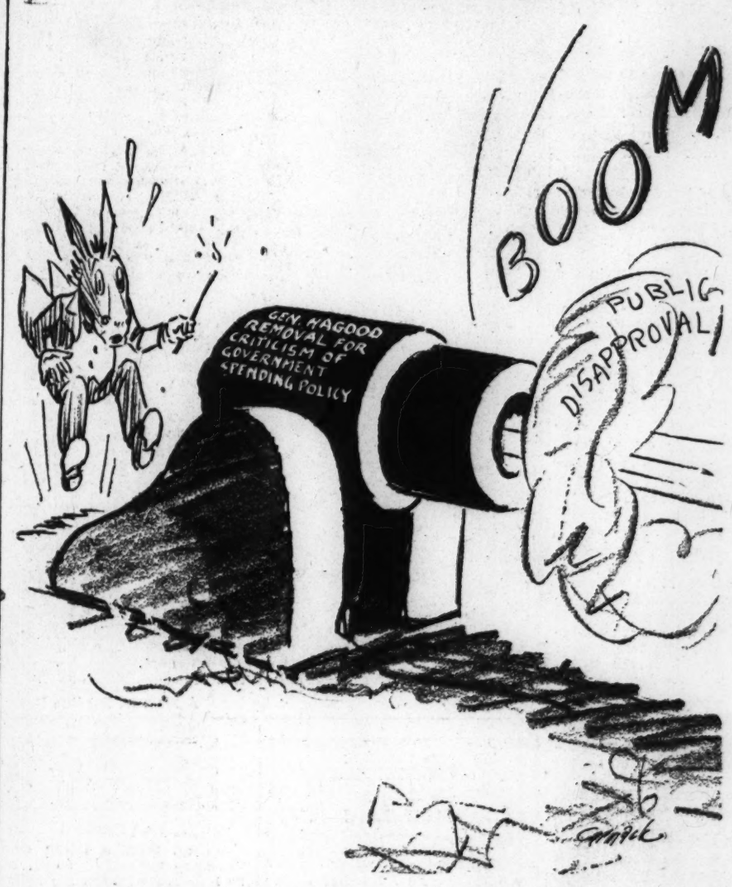
Mr. Van Cise reveals procedure of the "con man" from the time a victim is approached by a genial stranger on the street until the minute his money is taken from him and he is innocently put on the train to await huge but mythical profits in some distant city.

Although difficult, the way of the reformer is in the end successful. The gang is put out of business; the police are shaken up.

While lucid, the author's style is hardly literary. Even after ten years in which to think the exciting events over, the book still smacks of what some term the "Gee whiz school of journalism."

R. R. M.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded?



Headlines–in a Whisper

BUKAPESFIA

I BET you don't know where this city is! I hope not. This is a secret article about secret publications, so I must remain a secret woman, writing from a secret city.

But secret doesn't mean fictitious; all that follows is sadly true.

Throughout the whole of central and southeast Europe the press is rigidly controlled, and ideas disapproved by governments are in many cases ruthlessly suppressed.

Vigilant police forces exist to keep one from saying and writing what the various governments disapprove of, so people with ideas resort to "illegal" methods in order to evade control. "Illegal" journalism has become a highly developed art and often proves exceedingly effective.

It is oral as well as written and the news whispered from ear to ear is often decisive in molding public opinion. This oral journalism is of two kinds, namely, jests and rumors. All central and southeast Europe is flooded with jokes about dictators and their ways. Almost everybody enjoys them and vies with his neighbors in passing them on. They are exchanged in parlors, coffee houses, street cars and trains, at receptions, banquet tables, and sewing societies. Whenever the censorship is lightened they appear in print.

The most effective opposition paper in Yugoslavia at present is a humorous weekly called the Sheared Hedgehog. This humble animal has become almost as popular as Mickey Mouse, and whenever two or more Yugoslavs meet one of them asks, "Did you see the Hedgehog's latest cartoon?" Dictators rapidly lose prestige when laughed at.

The other sort of oral journalism—rumors—is even more effective. These reports remain in the popular imagination and are often accepted as truth by the masses. Whispered in an ominous way as the latest news, direct from the best sources, they seem to be the "real lowdown."

* * *

Naturally, people opposed to a regime disbelieve all official declarations, considering them only propaganda. The official statements of dictators often prove so flagrantly false that the opposition comes to discard all of them. When a dictatorial government issues declarations about empty prisons, the relatives of people in prison are skeptical. Naturally, the public asks, "If the regime is right, why is it so afraid of other people's opinions?" So the official, printed newspapers are disbelieved in favor of the "illegal," oral ones.

Such rumors have recently caused the overthrow of governments in Bulgaria, have formed public opinion in large parts of Yugoslavia, and have determined the attitude of millions of Austrians toward Vienna's Fascist regime.

As a matter of fact, Sofia teems with illegal literature. Circulars are issued, letters printed, pamphlets mimeographed, and whole political controversies carried on under the nose of the police. No police organization is strong enough to silence a spirited nation opposed to its government.

In Belgrade I recently saw the same thing, while there is no country in central and southeast Europe where the expression of public opinion is so ruthlessly controlled as in Vienna. Neutral observers agree that the dictatorial regime there is much more feared than the one in Italy.

* * *

I myself recently visited Austria and saw an example of this. Within the course of two days I met a "Revolutionary Socialist," a "Communist," a "National Socialist," a distinguished clerical, and a dissident Heimwehr man. Each appeared restless and nervous.

On the evening of the second day an unknown voice called me over the telephone and asked when I could be seen.

"Who are you?" I asked.

"I'd rather not say!" was the reply, "but I must see you!"

"Then come to the hotel?" I suggested, puzzled.

"I'd rather not," the strange interlocutor answered.

"Then I'll come to you!"

"No, that won't do, either. Couldn't you meet me at the barometer in Stadt Park, in ten minutes?"

"All right!" I said, filled with apprehension. I wondered if I were to be robbed, kidnaped, or arrested.

At the meeting place I saw a bareheaded lad, peering anxiously around. He looked harmless. I stopped and said, "I guess I'm the one for whom you are looking."

"Mrs. Anthropos?" he queried.

"Yes."

"Oh," he said anxiously, "My boss sent me to tell you not to print over his name a word of what he told you today."

"Of course not," I assured him, "I didn't come to Vienna to get people into trouble."

Mrs. X.

Right of Collective Bargaining

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your splendid editorial entitled "Roosevelt Opens the Campaign," there is just one point on which we think you have made the same mistake as the press of the country generally.

You refer to the "right of collective bargaining in industry" as though it had been created, or at least maintained by this Administration, whereas, I understand that that has been a constitutional right since the founding of this Government. While new legislation may recognize and encourage it, we think it can do nothing to create this already existing right, and that no legislation could destroy it.

Several decades of business experience, most of it as an employer, convinces me that whenever this "right of collective bargaining" has been properly used and a reasonable approach made to the employers, that the result has been favorable for the employees.

Unfortunately, the present Administration, especially the Labor Department under Miss Perkins, has apparently attempted to use its defense of this right to cover up the fact that they have been unjust to labor as a whole, used their influence to support one labor organization in opposition to all of the rest in an apparent attempt to give that organization (American Federation of Labor) a monopoly on the side of the labor of all industries such as it would not for a moment countenance on the employers' side, even in a single industry.

The effect of this in the lumber industry alone, attempting to supplant a labor organization that has given satisfactory service to both employers and employees and kept peace in the industry for nearly 20 years, needs no further comment.

Chicago, Ill. M. G. TRUMAN

Reforestation for Farmers' Fields

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At present there appears to be danger of overproduction of farm products. One reason for this is that more farming land is being cultivated now than in former years, and a reason for more land being cultivated now is that forests have been cut, thus making farming land out of forest land.

Could we, in a comparatively simple way, help the farmers and at the same time help ourselves with reforestation?

We are told that the loss of our forests causes changeable weather, drought and floods, and that our country needs the forests it once had. Farmers have cut forests because bare land has generally paid them more than forest land. In fact, forest land has often been an expense to them, as they have had to pay taxes on the land without receiving income from it. When it is so arranged that farmers can afford to keep part of their land in forest, they will do so, and to help them do this would cost surprisingly little per acre. To free forest land from taxes would save many forests, and to pay owners small amounts for land turned back into forests would add to our forests.

If we were willing to go far enough, reforestation could take care of the farmer's overproduction, which would be all the farmer would want. To blot out with new forests a substantial part of farming land that was originally covered with forests would leave much less farming land. Could we not, in a careful way, regulate supply and demand for farmers' crops with reforestation?

To pay landowners just enough, and not too much, for restoring forests, would bring the forests back in the best places. If the allowance were small, so that better producing land would pay more as crop land than as forest land, owners would generally cultivate their best land, and often start forests on their hilly land, and land liable to wash. Thus we would get our forests back in the best places for them.

GEORGE F. LOGAN

Springfield, Mo.

For Systematic Thinking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You were kind enough four years ago to publish a letter on the British Institute of Philosophy, which was founded in 1925, with the late Lord Balfour as its first president. It mentioned the existing disorganization of beliefs in every department of life, and the need of a cultivation of systematic thought that has the most intimate bearing on practice. Since then this need has not diminished. We have seen in the interval the rise of forms of political life which appear to deny those constructive forces which have been generally regarded as of first importance. On this and on other accounts there is pressing need to consider what the primary standards of right and wrong in the conduct of nations should be.

The institute's activities consist at present of the publication of the quarterly journal Philosophy, the holding of courses of public lectures, the organization in London and other cities of reading circles, and the arrangement of monthly meeting addresses by leaders of opinion in various departments of thought, scientific, aesthetic, political, moral and religious. Readers who would desire to become members of the institute or to obtain further information with regard to it are invited to communicate with the Director of Studies at the rooms of the Institute in University Hall, 14 Gordon Square, London, W. C. 1.

S. ALEXANDER
ARTHUR EDDINGTON
WILLIAM EBOR
W. R. INGE
A. D. LINDSAY
OLIVER LODGE
J. H. MUIRHEAD
RUSSELL
RUTHERFORD
HERBERT SAMUEL

London, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

An Unwobbling "Wobbly"

By Frederick W. Carr

EIGHTEEN years ago a tall, open-faced, youthful editor stood up before a federal judge in Chicago to hear his sentence. Shoulder to shoulder with Ralph Chaplin waited heavy-set "Big Bill" Haywood and a dozen others. These made up the last block of defendants in the great I. W. W. trial of the war period.

Leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World were going to prison that day for trying to hamper America's preparations for war. Their radical economic theory taught that all war was capitalistic and to be shunned by all labor. Interference and sabotage had followed, and also convictions—93 in this single case.

To the 78 defendants who had just passed before him, Judge Landis had dealt various terms. Finally he reached those he considered the kingpins. He said:

"Twenty years!"

Dour Haywood, the veteran chief, held stolid. The youthful editor of the class war had expected years, but not so many.

Three years after the armistice, Haywood was released on $15,000 bond, jumped it and escaped to Russia. That probably seemed to him a logical refuge. The I. W. W. claims to have given the Bolsheviki the idea of the soviets—workers' councils as interpreted here by the I. W. W.'s—whose prominence in the first stage of the Russian revolution was attested by the slogan, "All power to the soviets." Haywood, the I. W. W.'s say, was not happy in Russia.

After the war feeling had further gone down, Chaplin was freed in 1923 with other political prisoners under the administration of President Harding, and recently during the Roosevelt Administration had his citizenship restored.

Today Mr. Chaplin is back at general headquarters of the I. W. W. here, again editing and managing the I. W. W.'s official organ, a slim weekly paper. It has changed its name but not its director.

Strong and fine-looking, he is the same zealot, mature and subdued, an iron-gray edition of the ruddy young enthusiast, but there is something different in his face—an occasional mental shadow.

* * *

Meanwhile the central office of the I. W. W. has slipped down in the world. It occupies now the second story of a 25-foot front building on a third-rate business street. Its staff consists of a single stenographer and a few men Like many others this winter, they have been "having trouble with the janitor." Often the home of this radical labor union, which seeks to revolutionize industry and society, has been cold.

Has it all been worth while?

Probably no one else can say, but an onlooker must wonder if it is worth while for any man to give up everything for the theory that there is nothing in life but the job—that the only power is economic and if the workers take over industry nothing else will be needed and everybody will be happy—that there should be no state power and no government.

Even the Russian Communists do not agree that labor unions can fill the place of government and make government unnecessary—and so the I. W. W. breaks with the rule of Russia.

In defense of the "industrial democracy" of the I. W. W., Chaplin beetles with arguments. Yet somehow today though still busy, the I. W. W. does not possess its one-time vitality.

Today many of the "wobblies" of the early days have drifted off, some into capitalism to become wealthy. Not many of those who went through the war struggle carry the red card of membership any longer.

The younger crowd coming on has never seen the I. W. W. save as a small organization, and these recruits generally think it must ever be small. Its chief source of members, the migratory workers, has partially disappeared. Farm machinery has cut off the host which used to roam the harvest fields. Dues of $20,000 a month once rolled in from the harvest workers.

* * *

Principally, however, radicalism is pursuing a new favorite, the Communist Party. Left wingers who might once have found their place in the I. W. W. now often swing over to the Communists "because they are doing things." Evidently, as elsewhere, the revolutionaries feel the urge to climb aboard the bandwagon.

Yet even though he sees the I. W. W. itself disturbed by dividing theories, Chaplin doggedly hangs on.

If he had joined himself to some other cause, possibly he might now be a notable. His father was a New Englander and a conservative of conservatives. His family dates back to colonial days. His people moving to Kansas, he picked up his radicalism in the West.

Several observations may suggest themselves from Chaplin's story, one for instance that not all the radicals are foreigners or wild men, but that their number includes some average, everyday Americans working earnestly if, from our viewpoint, mistakenly.

Economic theories can wreck men's careers. If the history of Ralph Chaplin as an American citizen has any lessons for his country, one of the chief is the need of economic truth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, FEBRUARY 26, 1936

GERMANS ASSEMBLE TO HEAR CHANCELLOR HITLER

Photo from Wide World

More Room, Please!

By Sydney Greenbie

BEHIND THE CLAIMS OF DICTATORS, behind the claws of world armaments, behind the sirens of factories (we are told) is the cry of crowded mankind for more room. Wars belch forth agony to make room for men. Famine sweeps broadly to make room for more men. Statisticians click adding machines, calculating the available space on the earth for more men. Mothers grow weary seeding the world with more men. Men! More men! Deluge and an Ark, and then, more men: 500,000,000,000 since the world began; nearly 2,000,000,000 now here; greedy chauvinists see 10,000,000,000 in another century. And while they are grabbing other men's lands, so-called statesmen thunder their commands: "Let us breed! It is our destiny! We want our place in the sun."

Yet for all these billions, only one Jesus, one Buddha, one Plato, one Velasquez, one Beethoven, one Shakespeare, one Edison.

What is the hope of mankind? Is it merely to grow leaves in summer? Men have watched this rising and falling of the barometer of human reproduction, and some have gloried in fecundity while others dreaded it. Since Malthus started the fad, men and women have tussled with this rope of sand. Some say the world is too crowded; others that it is declining; each is sure it is going to the dogs. Yet all these predictions are based on only 100 years of census taking. Prior to 1800, all talk about birth rate was speculation, and no one yet really knows the laws of population growth.

This want of certain knowledge has not daunted latter-day Malthusians with perhaps more size than imagination, more self-consciousness than creativeness. With uniforms representing the Order of Hawksters they stand before the theaters crying aloud, "Standing Room Only!" Thinking mainly in terms of food, having large appetites, these statisticians and tabulators simply will not admit that man does not live by bread alone. Food, comfort, social well-being, all that modern social thinking demands, are important to human happiness, to be sure, but they are not the basic, determining factors in population problems. Yet so far these statisticians without statistics have considered mainly bushels and acres.

Plenty to eat and lots of room have not necessarily yielded the finest returns in civilization. What is more important than knowing how many persons may be sustained in a given area is whether the great civilizations and rich eras of achievement were the direct result of many or of few persons. As we look across the span of centuries or abroad over the face of the earth today, what we want to know is whether the greatest art, the finest ways of living, the sublimest satisfactions are the result of congested or of restricted populations.

And we run into a maze of contradictions. When the most careful students cannot tell for certain just how many persons there were in Greece and Rome, how can one avoid contradictions? When even the current populations of India and China are variously estimated at 300,000,000 to 400,000,000, how can one be sure of Rome? Yet, today, the pessimist menaces us with the fate of Rome, which he ascribes to its declining birth rate, while yesterday's pessimist chided us with threats of the fate of China. Neither spokesman really knows whether the peak of intellectual greatness of either came because of too many or not many, whether

Photo from Wide World

CITIZENS OF ITALY GATHER IN FRONT OF THE PALAZZO DE VENEZIA TO HEAR PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

the declining birth rate caused the collapse of the Roman Empire or sustained the Empire as long as it lasted. The entire Roman Empire had perhaps 54,000,000; nearly the same area today has 645,000,000. Considering all the elements of Roman life, on what basis of judgment can it be said theirs was too sparse, that now is too dense. The city of Rome had only 1,250,000 inhabitants; today, Rome has 767,000 under Mussolini, who cries, in one breath, that Italy is overcrowded and must have Ethiopia in which to expand, and, in another breath, that Roman mothers must bear.

A glance at Greece during the fifth and fourth centuries, B. C., that stage on which it played its most brilliant part, shows us that it was not a confined, crowded world. But definite figures are unavailable. Nevertheless, notwithstanding that manpower was scarce enough to create a need for forced or slave labor, the city states of Greece, and its illustrious men, resorted to artificial limitation in addition to exposure of infants. Science and philosophy flourished at their best, giving us names that are still powerful influences today. But the ebb of population had apparently become a fact. Who knows whether the greatness caused the decline or the decline produced the greatness?

* * *

Thus 2000 years ago, if such figures can be relied upon, Europe had some 30,000,000 to 50,000,000; by 1700, there were 80,000,000. Montesquieu, taking Caesar's Commentaries at their word, concluded that modern Europe had hardly a tenth part of the inhabitants it once had. But no one has yet worked out the question whether the number was too great or not big enough in relation to the conditions existing. Our own age had made some remarkable contributions to world civilization, but it is clear that our populations are greater by far than the populations of Rome. Are these millions the weakness or the strength of our age? Modern governments, decrying the lower birth rates on the supposition that a similar decline brought Greece and Rome to their end, might better ask these questions and determine whether it is not perhaps poor political practices that are bringing about the decrease.

Certainly some such charge can be made against Spain, once said to have had 50,000,000. When, in 1594, she took her first census, she had only 8,000,000. The Spain of Cervantes was far from being a teeming horde. "The brothers Quinteres," says Havelock Ellis, "in their comedies portray the life in the Andalusian villages from which the tide of life has receded, where men are scarce and where strangers rarely come, and all the vivacity and intellect of the place are concentrated in a few girls whom there is no one to woo." Today, Spain has 20,000,000, apart from peopling South America.

France, the most populous country in Europe for centuries, maintained a comparatively stationary population of 28,000,000, having had as many in the thirteenth century as in the nineteenth. These times produced such brilliant names as Molière, Racine and La Rochefoucauld.

Between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, England suffered from a shortage of people, her cities were small, and she had to be revitalized from the Continent by religious refugees. She had then barely 5,000,000; yet her government was far from eager to increase her human stock. The era that produced Shakespeare was one ninth as populous as the England of today.

* * *

If it were possible to measure the value of genius by the adding machine method, we might say that each era produced so and so many great men; hence in proportion to the population (we would conclude), is it better for the good life to have dense populations, or sparsely peopled countries. But it isn't possible. Judged by the addition of mechanical invention and improvement in conditions, one could say that our current dense world population has raised the status of civilization in proportion to its numbers far above the intervening periods—apart from the short periods of great intellectual revivals. Yet it is certain that the 9,000,000 English of the nineteenth century produced more great poets than the 37,000,000 of 1921, and that the slender populations of Scandinavia and Australia and New Zealand have, by and large, developed finer livings for themselves than the dense populations of Italy. But we cannot stop with such simple generalizations. We have another world to consider—the world of Asia.

Those who think only in terms of European civilization forget a people older than Greece and Rome, and in many ways richer in culture. India and China have a history, persistent, continuous, virile, stagnant, densely peopled, highly endowed, wise, beautiful, cruel. If it is true that Egypt, Greece and Rome went under because their populations declined, it is certainly not true of these. Congestion has been increasing there, but there is no real decay. Excessive breeding makes for weariness and inertia, increases struggle for existence, prevents freedom of motion, involves burdensome relationships, and restrains the creative life. But it also tends to perpetuate social experience through close contact—lacking mechanical means of communication. Beneath the squalor and debasement of the East there are human satisfactions which our scattered world is not even yet aware of. The good life, like the lotus, the Buddhist symbol, rises into beauteous bloom out of the muck in which its roots are sunk.

In Japan we meet with the usual contradictions in this population puzzle, for here was a land that for more than two hundred years kept its population down to 25,000,000. Essentially it was a richer, finer life, for all its isolation. In the past 70 years, Japan has deliberately and doggedly spurred increase, but she would find it hard to prove that her 70,000,000 are happier, more cultured, more creative. Certainly no Lady Murasakies grow there now in ratio to that increase.

Sketchy, inconsistent, merely suggestive as this, of necessity, must be—my purpose being only to evaluate civilization in something besides comfort, national pride and numerical power—my thought lingers about another point or two. Even as one cannot ignore sheer creature comforts in the making of the good life, so one must not think of the good civilization as only that which shows off great men. A civilization, to be genuinely good, must have great men who direct its energies away from error to peace and to discovery of new and better values. Does the densely settled or the sparsely peopled nation minister to these most?

As to discovery, certainly it was not densely settled France, but sparsely peopled England, that pioneered the New World. England, with her 8,000,000 colonized the world, while France's 28,000,000 would not, as Lescarbot, writing in the forests of New France, complained, leave the shade of her village steeples. The cry of dictator aggressors, that they are overcrowded and need room, is a false cry. It was not congested China or India that set out to colonize and conquer, but comparatively small Japan, whose people, now that they have room to move to, persist in remaining comfortably at home. Congested England today can hardly dislodge her unemployed from the homeland. It is almost safe to say that the contention of some that, where population has overtaken subsistence, migration flows over into other regions, is incorrect. The effect of overpopulation is stagnation, inertia, indifference. The viking rovers had few to spare, but they wandered everywhere.

* * *

So as to peace—the first requisite of the good civilization. It is wrong to say that increase of population makes for war. China is too ponderous for war. The small, energetic nation is quick to fight, as witness Japan, Italy. It is the energetic war spirit that makes for increase of population, not the reverse. Nations with a low population level develop greater initiative, are easily mobilized and more self-conscious. Italy is deliberately increasing her population. But when the nation becomes densely peopled, freedom of mind is stifled, she submits to duress and subjection, and ultimately veers toward sleepy indifference, or is too content with the good life she has to strike for the bauble virtues of strife. Yet those who are militarist and want more people, point to declining population as sign of decay, even as they point to China as an object lesson in sluggish pacifism. More contradictions.

The adding machines will not solve this for us. Millions of people prefer slums at their worst to playing Robinson Crusoe. And even when the monks of old fled the cities, they soon peopled the desert. Mankind, like the trees of the forest, need what in forestry is called "tolerance," that condition which is most conducive to the proper growth of the forest. This tolerance is not haughty condescension. It allows just enough room to make the tree grow straight and tall reaching for the sun—if it is timber you want. But if it is shade, then there must be room for majestic branches. And tolerance, in forestry, is that state where trees of different species complement each other. Some day statesmen will understand some of the fundamentals of good forestry.

Unlocked

By HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Have you not seen the Spring unlock
The crystal gate of some hill stream
That it might loose from ledge of rock
Its rainbowed dream?

Have you not watched it turn the key
For willow buds behind green doors
That they might shake their tassels free
By silken scores?

Have you not seen it loose the rose
From steeple-pointed tower room
That it might pirouette and pose
In petaled bloom?

When will the dove of peace, uncaged
From bars of selfish bickering,
Brood where old enmities have raged—
This Spring? This Spring?

King of Hearts

Edward VIII, Known in Many Lands, Is Universally Liked, Both as an Aristocrat and as a Man of the People, Alert to Contemporary Problems and Capable of Intelligent Action

By Everard C. Cotes

THE RECENT ACCESSION of King Edward VIII to the British throne means the placing of a natural leader of men in a position of greatly increased influence for the good not alone of some misty islands in Europe but of an area bounded only by the seven seas.

The new King, during a long period in which he was heir apparent, made himself known and trusted from one end of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the other. He is today everywhere recognized as a man who of his own deliberate choice has associated closely with ordinary folk and has made their welfare his active and continual concern.

He has succeeded his father at a moment when the whole system of democracy for which pre-eminently he stands is being challenged by dictatorships. Effectual leading is needed as never before to safeguard free institutions and to preserve peace.

It is a moment, too, of extraordinary opportunity as well as of urgent crisis. The British and American peoples, who, if they were united, could assuredly enforce law and order throughout all the rest of the world, have been drawn nearer to one another than at almost any other time in the past 180 years. This has been largely in consequence of the dangers that now threaten the basic ideals they share.

The moment has come when a great European sovereign of the right stamp might do wonders in bringing nations to co-operate helpfully with one another. And King Edward's past has made him so popular and so well known as to have marked him out superlatively for such a role.

Edward VIII has reached the pinnacle of world attention he now occupies by methods not individually unprecedented but forming collectively a whole the significance of which is supreme.

* * *

He is a modern of the moderns. He has made friendly contacts with people of every walk in life. He has traveled widely not only in all the British overseas Dominions, colonies, mandates, territories and dependencies, but also in the United States, South America and elsewhere. He has gathered firsthand information wherever he has gone. At home in Great Britain he has spent much time in the industrial districts, seeing things for himself and making the personal acquaintance of workers of all kinds and especially of those who are unemployed.

He has thus become better informed than probably any other authority upon the human side of the main problems of Great Britain. Incidentally he has won confidence and regard to the extent of giving weight to whatever views he puts forward. In particular he has interested himself in the welfare of boys and girls, and has been largely instrumental in raising a large fund to help them, known as "King George's Jubilee Trust."

A British King exercises no authority inherent in himself. His official duty is to follow advice tendered to him individually by some five prime ministers, each dealing with the concerns of one only of the coequal nations of the Commonwealth of which Great Britain is but a component part.

It was a law—the Act of Settlement—passed by the British Parliament in 1701, which by appointing as heirs to the Crown the descendants of the Princess Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of King James I, gave the present King his right to the throne. Nevertheless, today under another act—namely the Statute of Westminster of 1931—which was also passed by the British Parliament, the King has become the sole tangible link connecting the self-governing nations of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State with the United Kingdom and with one another. His position is thus one of the very greatest importance. And a King of the caliber of Edward VIII is able to influence policy to a far greater extent than the constitutional limitations of his office might seem to permit.

His father, George V, on two notable occasions succeeded in modifying important national developments. One of these occasions was in 1923 when royal influence was put to a use—endorsed by subsequent popular opinion—which elevated Mr. Stanley Baldwin to the prime ministership, although Lord Curzon, another candidate for this key position, had claims that might otherwise have prevailed.

The other occasion was in 1931 when the creation of a national government was largely due to the efforts of the King.

* * *

There is every reason to suppose that Edward VIII will play a part no less important than his father. This applies especially to British Empire affairs, for here Edward VIII is even better equipped than was George V to intervene with beneficial effect.

King Edward's sympathies upon the great human problem that is involved have been clearly shown, and they are emphatically with the masses. Radiocasting in London on January 6, 1933, on the question of unemployment, King Edward said:

"The unprecedented percentage of the population of this country who are unable to find immediate employment must not be segregated and just labeled 'The Unemployed' as if they were a section of the community by themselves that we find hard to understand and get in touch with.

"After all, who are the unemployed? Just our fellow countrymen and women, the same as ourselves, only far less fortunate. . . . We must work together, employed and unemployed alike, if we are to achieve anything of value. If we do we may succeed not only in leveling slag heaps but the mountains of misunderstanding that too often divide us."

It is this determination to regard the world as one great family of workers, each doing an appointed share, that induced him in 1920, when traveling to Australia on a battle cruiser (a voyage on which the writer accompanied him), to do a good long spell of shoveling coal in the engine room alongside the regular stokers. That the time he selected for this exercise was in crossing the tropics when the engine room was an inferno of moist heat was also characteristic. For the King is no fair-weather visitor, but one who always desires to accept a full measure of what others have to endure.

A comparable incident was in London at midnight on January 27 this year. On that occasion—and it happened to be in a tempest of cold, driving rain—he and his brothers themselves took the places of the sentries guarding the remains of King George V in Westminster Hall, and stood immovable during the full watch of this most exhausting duty.

* * *

As an exponent of the position of the British Empire now that its old dependence upon the United Kingdom has disappeared, the King has shown both enthusiasm and knowledge. Words which the writer heard him use at Toronto, Canada, in 1919 hold true today. "The welfare of the whole Empire," he said, "is, after all, the big question for every one of us, and it has taken a new shape since the war. This change of system within the Empire puts a very difficult kind of responsibility upon all of us. The war has shown that our free British nations can combine, without loss of freedom, as a single unit in vigorous defense of their common interests and ideals. The unity of the Empire in the war was . . . most effective in saving the liberties of the world. Now that the war is over we have to keep up that standard of patriotism and unity of which we showed ourselves capable during the long struggle—we have got to keep it up all we know."

KING EDWARD VIII © F. A. Swaine, Ltd.

A Recent Portrait of His Majesty in His Uniform as Colonel of the Welsh Guards.

The King has other sides to his character. He has taken on so successfully the job of inculcating appreciation of British goods during journeys he has made in the Argentine and Scandinavia that he has been called "Britain's Bagman No. 1."

Speaking in London in 1930 after one of these expeditions, he gave a useful word of advice to his fellow countrymen. "What we need," he said, "is to realize that our best men must not be concerned only or even mainly with production. . . . A goodly share of the best brains must be concentrated on the difficult and complex, but most interesting, job of fighting competition in the world's markets."

On foreign affairs he kept discreetly silent in public before coming to the throne—as he recognized that this field belonged to his father rather than to one whose closeness to the throne might have given his words significance it was not his part to convey. But now that this reason for reticence has disappeared the fruits cannot fail to appear of the long hours he has spent whenever he has been in England in listening to debates from a place reserved for him in the gallery over the clock in the House of Commons.

The King is a keen advocate for better housing. The slums, he said at

(Continued on page 12)

Walking on Air

By Janet Mabie

NOT LONG AGO a world-famous dancer spent the summer in a hamlet in New Hampshire hill country. And as long as there is anyone left to listen, the natives will delight in telling how she used to take long walks along the beautiful country roads. They used to leave their pies to burn and their beans to boil over to run to the window and watch her as she swung along leaf-shadowed lanes, striking up little puffs of golden dust. She would be dressed in lovely soft clothes, of lettuce green, or pale pink or yellow the color of a June moon. And wide-brimmed hats, with sprays of flowers or great soft satin bows on them.

Everyone said all her clothes came from Paris. That wasn't what excited the natives. They had heard of people before who bought their clothes in Paris. But what astonished them about the dancer was that, when she went for her walks, she went in her bare feet. Several times she even went to the little gray painted station to meet friends, coming in on the noon train. The station agent could hardly get the mail ready for the down train, for the sight of her, looking like a princess, but with no shoes on.

The dancer had a good idea. The only thing that made it seem odd was that she was the only one in that locality who thought so.

* * *

A custom shoemaker said in New York the other day that people would enjoy their shoes more if they went barefoot more. It sounds a little paradoxical, but what he meant was that if people took occasion to let their feet be at their natural best more, they would get the hang of the idea of suiting their shoes to their feet, instead of bludgeoning their feet into suiting their shoes.

This is the greatest year in the history of modern shoemaking for what used to be called, with light whines and sneers, "sensible" shoes. And, curiously enough, the ticket was written for the change several years ago, at a place which is perhaps the last place in the world you would think of as having much to do with the style of shoes you or anyone else wear.

The place was Antioch College. By now the many adventures of Antioch College and her far-seeing president, Dr. Arthur Ernest Morgan, in pursuit of a co-operative system of education, are pretty widely known. It occurred to Dr. Morgan and his associates that you could go a day's journey—maybe even a week's—and not find a woman who didn't look as if her shoes hurt. Shoes, they decided, had settled into a rut of being made to fit the eye but not the foot; and, if we are going to be realistic, it isn't the eye that shoes are primarily supposed to fit.

* * *

So Antioch College decided to have a shoe project. Not much time was wasted in trying to tickle people's imaginations with any new way of saying "sensible shoes." The only sensible shoes in existence, so far as anyone could determine, were—well, not to put too fine a point on it—extremely plain-looking affairs, "and you know who buys *those*, my dear!" Antioch College decided not to waste any time tilting at windmills.

The first step (no pun intended) was to make a posture analysis of 800 women, to see if their shoes allowed their feet to function in a natural way (which they mostly did not), and to see whether, when they were shod, they walked and stood with grace and poise and comfort (which they couldn't, in the circumstances—or the shoes). The premise was taken that the human foot is essentially beautiful, but that it can never look beautiful—much less feel so—in a shoe that distorts or misshapes it.

There was a long history to deal with, of narrow toes, teetering heels, scallops and curlicues and inadequate materials, if there were going to be any fundamental changes. For long centuries narrow toes and Leaning-Tower-of-Pisa heels have been taken for authoritative signs of the wearer's social importance. Noble rank used to be immediately discernible in the curled-up toe of a slipper. A woman who never set foot to ground but was always carried from chair to chair was known at a glance to be rich and distinguished. Shoemaking, one of the most ancient of crafts, came down to modern times ridden by tradition and prejudice—and not in favor of feet, either; and, so, anyone who thought to make the idea of comfortable shoes really fashionable had his work cut out for him.

* * *

Well, before any materials, patterns and methods of making new types of shoes could be even considered, that would allow the foot to inhabit the shoe more comfortably and with greater grace, it was necessary to draw up a set of models that could be carefully and fully tested. It is one thing to put forth a design for a shoe, get a number of people to say ponderously that it is a good shoe, but quite another to expect to sell it in quantity lots such as, say, 1,000,000 pairs. So models were made and put on feet with lots of walk in them, as you might say, and then they were walked and walked and walked and walked. On smooth paving under sunny skies. On goat paths, in downpours. In the country, in the city. On the sands at the edge of the sea and up steep trails of wild mountain country. To see what the lasts would do, in fair weather and foul; and the leather uppers, and the heels, and the telltale toes.

The old idea that it is luxury which attracts women to shoes, and not comfort, was put ruthlessly aside. It was difficult to find a stylist who would have anything to do with such a radical reformation as was contemplated. Women wear common-sense shoes? Faugh! They'd never do it. Make their feet look flat and ugly, and clumsy, like the clodhoppers of peasants on the steppes? Rubbish! A fantasy, and a poor one at that!

Well, a lot happened during the search for shoe styles that would be good to look at and good to wear, too. Some of it has properly no place here. But what happened, finally?

You'll find all sorts of explanations for the change. Change? Is there any doubt that the change came? Look in the windows of shoe stores these days. Plenty of pointed toes and high heels still, to be sure. But look at that window! And that! And that! Windows filled with nothing but models, in suede, and alligator, and smooth kid, and dark blue gabardine, and even patterned tweeds that are stubby of toe—yet somehow fetching—that have heels, an inch, an inch and a half—but no more—in height, and all of a smartness which keeps merchandisers on the jump to stock, because women have swung over to the idea that, at last, they can have shoes that look well and feel—well, just grand.

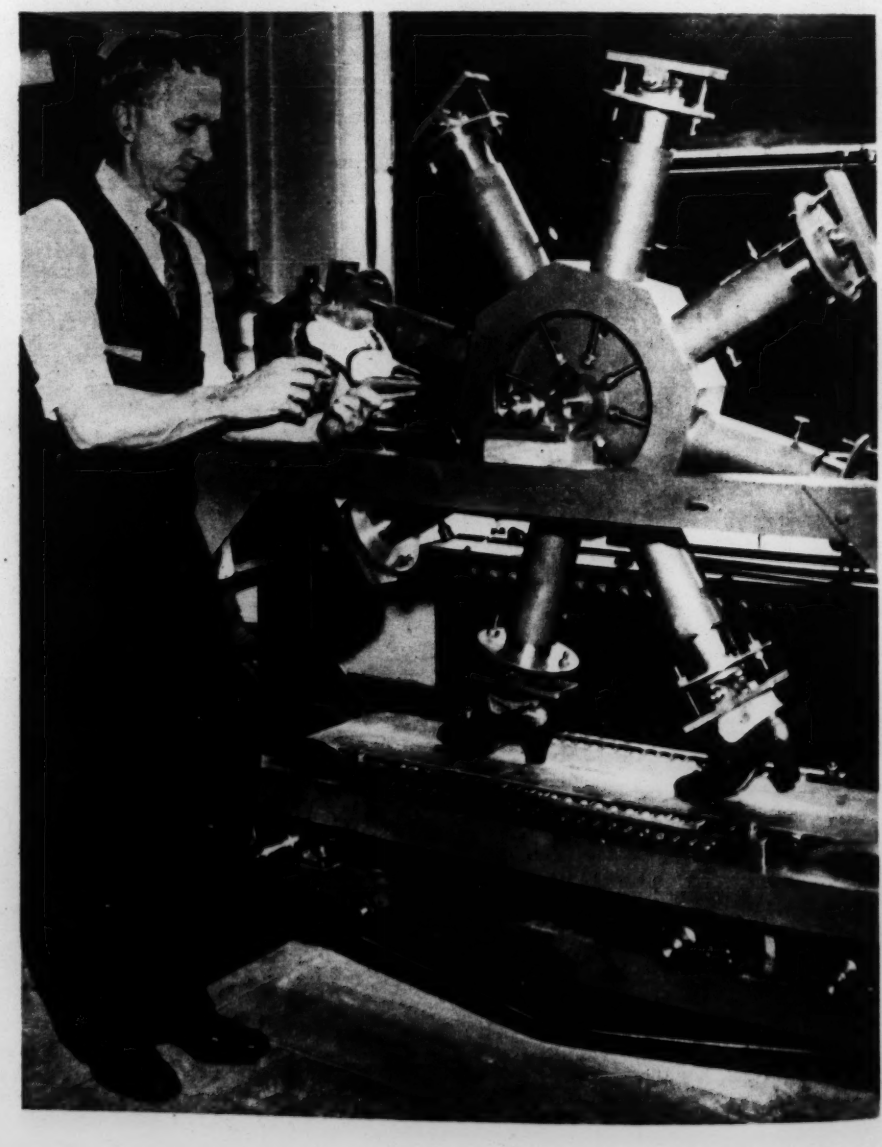
* * *

In 1933, there were sold in the United States, for babies and children alone, 130,818,820 pairs of shoes. And about an equal number of pairs for women. Just average shoes. Then there is always that not inconsiderable market for custom-built shoes which cost anywhere from $35 to $500 a pair. Yes, $500 a pair. Those would be made of fabulously delicate, pricelessly treated leathers, studded with semiprecious stones.

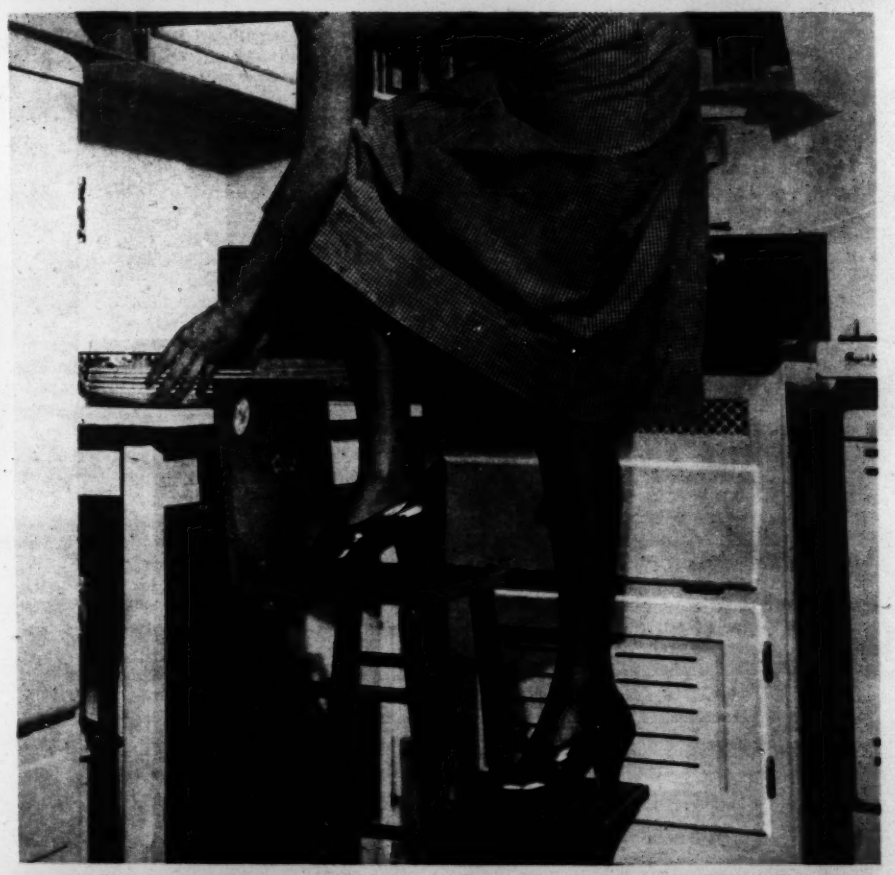
Mrs. Martin Johnson often sends skins home from Africa, when she is on safari with Mr. Johnson, to a custom shoemaker in New York, who has plaster casts of her feet and makes shoes for her which she never has to try on but can slip into and wear with miraculous comfort, the minute they are sent to her.

In the custom shoe building field there is the now epic story of Herman Delman, who had one store in New York in 1924 and who now has to have many, to keep up with his tremendous business as one of the most famous custom shoemakers in the country and who has even branched out into making his own machinery as a result of a strange visit paid to him in 1926.

There came a man into his shop—where shoes at $1000 a pair were not unheard of—and asked for a bench and funds to develop an idea he believed would take some of the mistakes



That Is How Women Feel, After Long Enduring Decorative but Torturous Footwear, as They Don Shoes Both Comfortable and Attractive



out of shoemaking. When Delman asked this man—Fred Macarone by name—what he meant, "mistakes," Macarone said he had been thinking that it was a mistake to make shoes upside down, and inside out, as they had always been made; for, when the uppers were reversed, little bulges of surplus leather remained inside, and the next thing anyone knew, the shoes squeaked, and the wearer complained—and not without good reason.

Delman said, wonderingly, "I think you've got something!"

Macarone said, calmly, "I know I have."

So Delman gave him the bench, they worked out the idea of making shoes, right side out, from the very beginning, and of building them up, layer by layer. They copyrighted the idea and it was the first intimation had by the vast company which owns the machinery leased to shoe manufactories, that there might be competition from a new type of machinery.

* * *

As has been said, you can hear all sorts of suggestions as to where the idea of sensible shoes really came from —and without hearing Antioch College mentioned among them.

There is the matter of Miss Greta Garbo and her feet. Many jokes have been made about the size of Miss Garbo's feet. But the fact of the matter is that she is in about the same class, when it comes to grace in walking and what golfers knowingly call "stance"—no mean factor in the whole question of posture—as the dancer who threw the New Hampshire hamlet into such a dither. Miss Garbo's shoes are size 7½ B. She takes steps which, being measured, average 2 feet 3 inches in length. She wears good-looking, plain shoes, with low heels, and no itsy-bitsy pointed toes to cram her feet all out of shape and make her kick her shoes off under the first restaurant table at which she sits down.

It is not impossible to imagine that many a girl, looking into a store window where stub-toed shoes with sensible heels were displayed, has suddenly envisioned the glamorous Garbo and said firmly to herself, "Well, if she can, I guess I can," and gone in and bought herself six or eight dollars' worth of sheer foot comfort, the like of which she had scarcely imagined existed.

* * *

What foot authorities say most of us need to learn is to walk as the Indian walks. (That's what the dancer was doing, while the natives cluck-clucked over her, swinging down the dusty roads.) The Indian toes in, and the bulk of his weight at the fall of the foot is distributed evenly between heel, toes and the outer side of the foot. Suppose you don't walk like the Indian. Suppose you crash your 100 or 200 pounds of weight—whatever it is—down on your heels with every step you take, or lurch forward on the ball of your foot, or skew-gee, on the inner side of your foot? That's a lot of weight to foist on a part of the anatomy that was never intended to support it.

Come to think of it, there's an axiom in aeronautics that just about fits the shoe and walking business.

A pilot who can't make a good three-point landing isn't much of a pilot, as we all know.

Well, what Antioch College really projected was the discovery and designing of a *good-looking* apparatus which would make it possible for the walkers of this world simply to make good three-point landings—the bottom of the heel, the base of the big toe, the base of the little toe.

Try it for yourself.

Hit all three with every step you take and your walking budget is balanced!

Photo at left © by Harris & Ewing

FOR "A FOOT MORE LIGHT, A STEP MORE TRUE"

Sir Walter Scott so Expressed the Ideal of the Modern Shoe Designer, Who Produces Footwear for the Busy Woman to Wear in School, in the Home, in Business, in Sports, on the Street, and on Festive Occasions. Not Satisfied With Appearances, There Are Those Who Try the Endurance of the Shoes. B. L. Wallace, Acting Chief of the Leather Section of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, Is Shown at the Left With Tireless Tillie, the Mechanical Marvel, Which Puts Eight Shoes at a Time to the Test.

An Experiment in Living

Lasting Friendships, Permanent Homes and Busy Community Activities, All Promise to Crown the Completion of New York's Great Low-Cost Housing Project, Which Began as a Mere Dream

By Julia Chandler

HILLSIDE HOMES IS A dream come true. More correctly speaking, it is a group of dreams come true, beginning with that of a famous New York architect. It was aided by a philanthropist, a contracting company and by the Federal Government. And it was brought to full fruition by a young woman known as a "recreational consultant."

When the completion of the second unit of Hillside Homes was celebrated last June 29, with a formal opening of the largest and most significant project of the Public Works Administration, Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York told the throng of 5000 people whom he addressed that day that "Hillside Homes is an excellent illustration of the ability of private business to march hand in hand with state and Federal Government in these socially desirable ventures." In this comment the Governor struck the keynote of the success that has attended the now completed low-cost housing development, for all the dreams behind the great project have come true so beautifully and so harmoniously just because of the remarkable co-ordination and co-operation of private and federal interests.

* * *

Hillside Homes began as an abstract idea in the mind of an architect who, in such accomplishments as Radburn, in New Jersey; Sunnyside, Long Island; Phipps House in Queens; and Chatham Village in Pittsburgh, had already achieved significant evolution in group housing. This architect is Clarence S. Stein, who now conceived the greater idea of developing a complete and integrated community within the larger framework of a great city; homes that would afford families of modest incomes something beyond just a place to live, and give growing children the advantages of sunshine; unlimited fresh air; a clean—even an aesthetic—environment; community and recreational opportunities of a broader and more constructive character than hitherto achieved in any comparative center, and a sense of permanency in home life and surroundings seldom realized by New York's millions.

When Mr. Stein conceived this dream, there was no such thing as direct government housing, or use of government credit for housing. The architect's plan began more than three years ago. But, while he cherished his idea, the threads were being arranged for weaving. The weaving actually began in June, 1932, when Nathan Straus saw a newspaper article by Andrew J. Eken of Starrett Brothers & Eken, building contractors, on the subject of low-cost housing and group building. Mr. Eken—who knew and approved Clarence Stein's plan for this city within a city—stated in his article that $1.50 per square foot was the maximum price that could be paid for land for any sound, low-cost housing venture, and that he had been unable to find any large tracts in suitable locations available at such a figure. Mr. Straus's family long had owned the site on which Hillside Homes now stands. Mr. Straus phoned Mr. Eken the morning after reading the contractor's article, and offered to sell him a large tract of land in the Bronx for $1 per square foot for the sort of building project Mr. Eken had described. The contractor at once investigated the property, and found it ideal for the enterprise.

* * *

This first step accomplished, Starrett Brothers & Eken offered to contribute $250,000 in cash, and Mr. Straus agreed to sell the land for $1 per square foot. But when Mr. Eken went over the plans with Mr. Stein, and took up the financial arrangements with the State Board of Housing, it was found that the cost of the land should not exceed 80 cents per square foot if parks and recreational space were to be retained in the plan. Since these spaces were absolutely essential to the main purpose of the project, Mr. Straus agreed to contribute the 15 acres of land needed at this lower figure in exchange for stock in a limited-dividend corporation.

The thought of the original sponsors of Hillside Homes was to complete the necessary financing through an insurance company, as had been done with other limited-dividend projects. But about this time two different government agencies were set up in Washington. One was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the other was the Public Works Administration. This all came about also in 1932, and presented to the enthusiastic sponsors of the low-cost housing scheme the possibility of government help in the matter.

Application was made to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of some $4,000,000, and was approved by that organization. Real estate interests in the Bronx, and elsewhere, protested, however, and because of this interference the loan was delayed until the Public Works Administration superseded the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in handling low-cost housing projects. Then Mr. Eken and Mr. Straus presented the plans for Hillside Homes to the Housing Division of PWA, and Mr. Straus offered a further cut to 70 cents per square foot in the price of the land, and his generosity resulted in the approval by Mr. Harold Ickes of a $5,060,000 maximum loan, assistance which immediately insured the project going ahead.

The Public Works Administration accepted stock in the corporation for its loan and now holds first mortgage on the entire enterprise. The Starrett Company and Nathan Straus also took stock in the corporation in return for their cash and the building site. Thus Hillside Homes, while sponsored, supervised and financed to the tune of $5,000,000 by the Federal Government, is self-sustaining, self-liquidating, and is not tax exempt, as is the case with government-owned property. It is under the supervision of the State Board of Housing as to rents, capital structure and the rate of the return on the investment, the latter being limited and fixed by state law.

The result of the planning is 1416 apartments in red brick units which form irregular quadrangles bound together by a building through which a wide passageway gives a vista of the levels just above. These buildings cap a rolling hill, and face you as you come down the Boston Post Road from New Rochelle to New York City.

* * *

Hillside Homes occupy a private park of 15 acres. Only one third of the site is covered by buildings. Playgrounds, ball fields, flower gardens, shaded paths and private terraces occupy the other two thirds. The five great buildings are divided into 108 sections of from four to seven stories, the apartments consisting of two, three and four rooms each, and being equipped with all modern conveniences. Each of the 108 sections accommodates 15 families. All the units are now finished, and the landscaping was recently fully completed. Of the 1416 apartments, 1300 are already rented at the small cost of $11 per month per room. The development is now housing about 4500 persons, of whom 1400 are children.

While its physical character and advantages are appreciable, the real significance of Hillside Homes lies in the fact that it represents an experiment in living which marks a vital step forward in the harmony and happiness of human relations.

Here, understanding, vision and co-operation have been factors in a vital achievement, for the community activity and community spirit of Hillside Homes are under the guidance of Miss Louise Blackham, trained community worker of wide experience, who is employed by the Hillside Corporation as "recreational consultant," a title which tells little but means much.

* * *

Education for successful citizenship is the motivating idea in the work of Miss Blackham. She achieves it through tactful guidance rather than through dictation. She makes an analytical study of the residents of Hillside Homes. She knows the "case history" of every family domiciled there. It is her job to study their ideas, tastes and interests, and to introduce them to others of similar ideas, tastes and interests in the community. It is her purpose to cement lasting friendships and encourage permanent homes. It is part of her job to establish a community spirit on a high and constructive level. It is Miss Blackham's hope to help the hundreds of children living in Hillside Homes to a success in social contacts that will serve them through life, and to instill in them that sense of security that is born of domestic permanence and a personal share in community interests and activity.

Soon after Miss Blackham began her present work she gave a party at Hillside Homes for June brides, to whom she presented her dreams for the community as a place for happy family life so vividly that many of those who attended the party have since become tenants. Since that interesting and amusing inauguration of her direction of the community interests at Hillside Homes, Miss Blackham has realized many of the hopes she then had. She has seen the nursery school become a fact, with a capable supervisor, and 100 little children; she has established innumerable social groups among the adult tenants, seen the playgrounds put into successful operation, formed dancing classes, in co-operation with the mothers; organized suitable and constructive clubs for children of all ages, established story hours for various groups of children, seen an excellent weekly newspaper started and staffed by tenants; formed a music and an art unit, with capable instructors for each supplied through the co-operation of WPA; assisted in the formation of a glee club, an athletic club, a riding class, a literary group for the discussion of new books, a dramatic unit and many other interesting activities. So successful has all this been that she was invited by the National Recreation Association to talk on Hillside Homes as a new frontier in recreation at the National Recreation Congress held in Chicago early in December.

This Miss Blackham did, and her subject was well chosen, for Hillside Homes is a vital experiment in living which seems to assure far-reaching results.

MODERN HOUSING IN THE BRONX

Photo by McLaughlin Aerial Surveys

As Seen From the Air, Hillside Homes, Largest of the Public Works Administration's Limited-Dividend Housing Developments, Looks Very Little Different From Other Groups of Apartment Buildings. But It Is Different. It Offers Ultramodern Accommodations to 1415 Families of Small Income. It Is One of Four Similar Low-Rent Housing Projects in New York, Financed by a $5,060,000 Government Loan.

E M P L O Y M E N T

By Roland Hall Sharp

Murals in a Permanent Exhibit at the Rosenwald Museum, Chicago.

EVEN WITH RECENT gains in employment, latest estimates show 20,000,000 idle throughout the world. Great Britain reduced her unemployment by 202,223 from Nov. 25, 1934, to Nov. 25, 1935, but the total idle on the latter date was still 1,918,562. In the United States, despite strenuous efforts of the Federal Government to create jobs and to stimulate recovery of private industry, some 8,000,000 were estimated at the beginning of this year to be entirely without means of livelihood. Another 3,500,000 had temporary work on PWA, WPA and other emergency federal projects.

Germany in July of last year had 1,754,000 idle; Italy, 755,000 in June; Spain, 605,300 in August; and France, 384,621 in July.

Behind these cold figures stand human beings, one for every unit, millions of men and women driven with their families to face a problem as basic as life itself. Even those employed have had to think deeply these last few years about what they would do if accustomed means of livelihood should be swept away.

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It is a collective problem as well as an individual one, since the interdependent modern economy means that no considerable portion of the population can suffer without affecting the rest. So governments have resorted to donations of relief money, the provision of jobs on special public works, unemployment insurance and other social measures.

Communistic and socialistic economists call these palliatives that cannot solve unemployment, which they claim is ingrained in the capitalistic system and can be eradicated only by radical modification of that system. Capitalist economists reply that there is no need to tear down a whole structure merely because it develops some weaknesses. They view relief measures as a temporary expedient until private industry can prosper and so provide sufficient employment.

Yet even in times of great prosperity from a material standpoint there have been millions of unemployed. In the United States, for example, there were never less than 1,800,000 idle at the peak of production. The number held around 2,000,000 in 1927 and 1928. In 1930 it jumped to nearly 4,000,000; to 7,400,000 the next year, and then to the 11,000,000 and 14,000,000 levels it has known with only partial reductions since 1932.

It is therefore to the advantage of every worker or potential worker—to the employed as well as the unemployed—to establish himself on a mental basis regarding his work that is strong enough and flexible enough to meet the strenuous demands of a changing time. No one can afford to drift along, expecting old ways of thinking, old equipment, a sinecure or an established position in an apparently unshakable firm to sustain him indefinitely. Too many of these have crumbled in recent years, leaving individuals bewildered or discouraged, if not destitute.

* * *

Clearly no shallow or habitual thinking on this subject can be of permanent benefit. So-called panaceas in the form of political or economic projects cannot be expected to solve a problem that embraces the individual's outlook on life as well as the community in which he moves. An individual lacking the true conception of himself and his work would not know how to take advantage of the most ideal social and economic conditions. Contrariwise, only an exceptional individual can be expected to surmount the handicaps of a social order limited at every point by injustice, domination and oppression of the weak by the strong.

Every individual, whether a worker, employer or governmental official, needs to understand his own place in the whole scheme of things. Expressing in human terms an underlying spiritual truth, James Russell Lowell wrote, "No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him."

The Greek maxim, "Know thyself," applies with special force in the twentieth century. The secret of genuine activity and progress is found within, within a knowledge of oneself and the part each plays or can play in the community.

When instead of looking merely at the surface of his life and work in the form of human employment, a man turns within, he finds a divine truth that is inseparable from his being, namely, that a man and his work coexist. Rightly conceived, the good a man does is his reason for being, and this good is his work.

Animated by a desire to serve, to give rather than to get, a man's vision expands until he can see opportunities for employment all around him. This does not necessarily mean that he will at once be offered a position with some business firm, although such a result is entirely possible simply by the change of the idle one's thought concerning himself. Fear, resentment, discouragement and kindred negative qualities of thought blind the person who entertains them. Confidence, unselfishness, intelligence and love for all mankind open the eyes of the understanding to see the good all around. The individual is then enabled to overcome depressing suggestions incidental to imperfect social or economic systems.

* * *

Many individuals in recent years have found this way out of seeming frustration. An architect in Boston, left without employment, took an occasional job as attendant in a public building. There he made the acquaintance of members of an advertising firm, and found an opening in the field of advertising art. He had to be flexible, humble and alert in order to make this transition.

Other authenticated examples could be cited to show that the individual who exercises initiative, intelligence and pluck opens paths before his own feet. This is indispensable in a period when specialization is the rule; everyone needs an anchor to windward, in the form of a hobby or second talent, ready for use in emergency.

Yet millions have been willing, and have sought without success, to adapt themselves to economic or social conditions apparently beyond their abilities or strength. Society, no less than the individuals composing society, has its part to play in giving to every man his rightful opportunity for useful employment. Here again society needs to know itself, to realize its interdependent and cooperative nature.

The master of great wealth who comes to realize his own powers for doing good instead of grinding others down in order to amass more wealth, will be open to the acceptance of advanced social legislation. The government which comes more genuinely to seek the greatest good of the greatest number will find enduring means for aiding individuals to develop themselves.

Satisfying employment for all is the goal. No more compelling demand for intelligent action by individuals, industry and government rests upon this age.

Magicians of the

In the Secret Chambers of Some Such Institutions, Experts Perform Historic or Artistic Works of Other Ages, and in Preservin

By Pearl P. Strachan

BEHIND THE MASK of utter stillness breathes the living countenance of the art museum. Pulsating with a vitality of which the public can see no evidence, the work of the restorer goes on in those concealed chambers guarded against obtrusion by "No Admittance" signs.

"Restorer" is a humble and rather general designation accepted by scholarly individuals who read the messages of Cheops and Rameses II as readily as the commuter reads his railway signs; who know the hand of the Greek potter responsible for a certain type of ancient amphora; who recognize the brush of Leonardo da Vinci in a fold of drapery. To such as these go the laurels for producing from a shovelful of dirt a priceless vase of alabaster, for erecting from limestone fragments the full figure of some Pharaoh who ruled Egypt 4000 years ago, for revealing in its original glory some Renaissance panel long obscured by the overpainting of a later, more artificial school.

Reverent before the wonders which are already being wrought through the co-operation of artist and scientist, the student holds his breath as the infinite possibilities of discovery suggest themselves. Cleaning off the corroding incrustation of centuries from a Chinese bronze is a performance to admire, but when exuded particles of the base metal resume of their own accord their original position, that is something to exclaim about. Electrolysis alone, according to Mr. W. J. Young, an expert restorer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, reconditioned an important piece of Egyptian silverware, a strainer from Meroë, of the period 300 B. C. to 350 A. D., acquired a few years ago.

* * *

This process of chemical decomposition by the use of electric current not only disintegrated the green corrosion deposited on the surface of the strainer, but resulted in replacing the particles of metal drawn out into the fungus-like accumulation of salts. The true metal which had decayed away, in other words, actually went back into its original place, through this process, when the false substance had been removed! It had merely been mixed up, in tiny particles, with the increasing objectionable growth; it had never really ceased to exist.

Treasures of the early metalworker's art—silver, bronze, copper vessels fashioned as far back as 945 B. C.—form only a section of the vast collection submitted over a course of years to the workshop of Mr. Young, who, in a way, was apprenticed to his profession, under his father, noted English restorer of classical antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Like other restorers in the art museums of the world, he finds it essential to have a rather thorough knowledge of many branches of the arts and sciences, of the styles of sculpture, carving, architecture, ceramics, metalwork and painting; of chemistry, physics and subjects involving the employment of monochromatic lights, ultra-violet rays and photo-electricity.

The visitor to his department is usually impressed by the variety of work going on there. When I called, two headless limestone statues, unearthed by the

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

EGYPT BROUGHT TO LIGHT

A Bronze Angle of Egypt's Twenty-Second Dynasty Is Shown at the Top of the Page, as It Appeared After Cleaning by Museum Experts. It Is a Front View. A Back View of the Same Relic, as It Looked Before Cleaning, Is Shown Below.

Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition, at Gizeh, occupied the middle of the room. Received in fragments, they had been reconstructed with such skill that all the idiom of Egyptian sculpture of the period had been preserved.

Portions of an Egyptian stele, also from Gizeh, were being fitted together on a bench, and the carved lines of a throne beginning to take shape in the process promised an interesting court scene upon completion. Rather special knowledge of Egyptian anatomy—a very different and less naturalistic concept than the Greek—is required in conducting this work. A formless object, thickly encrusted with the so-called "bronze disease," lay ready to be bound with copper wire and suspended, for a time, in one of the baths of alkaline solution forming the "laundry" equipment of the workshop. Bronze pieces, badly corroded, were about to be tested by Mr. Young in a sterilizer. This piece of equipment, once adapted by the museum for kitchen use, was readapted by him to form a test chamber for determining the survival, if any, of the bronze disease after the piece has undergone the usual laboratory treatment. By leaving the object, previously treated, in the chamber at a regulated humidity and temperature he is able to determine whether the malady has been entirely dispelled. Previously the piece after treatment was returned to the exhibition case, where it was necessary to watch it over a period of years lest the condition recur.

In an enormous oven, in one corner of the room, like irregular ginger cookies on a tin, potsherds of ancient Greece were undergoing a process whereby the heat of the oven removed brown fire stain acquired by burning centuries ago, in some funereal conflagration or hostile invasion of a town, and restored to their original terra cotta color, with black decoration, the fragments which would later be assembled into a vase.

* * *

Under the ultra-violet ray, in a dark chamber adjoining, an area added in restoration to a Chinese glazed bowl, the restoration being invisible to the naked eye, glowed in unmistakable, greenish luminescence, while the genuinely ancient part of the vessel assumed the intense purple of the detecting ray. In this room, too, the percentage of copper, lead, tin, manganese, sulphide, oxide and other elements is determined through analysis by use of a spectrograph. This modern method requires only an infinitesimal chip from the object to be analyzed and therefore is no disturbance of its form. Different metals and different salts volatilize in different wavelengths. Knowledge of the composition makes all the difference in the world in treatment and lifts the task out of the experimental field.

The great alabaster statue of King Mycerinus, which greets the visitor on entering the galleries of the Egyptian Department, is one of the outstanding pieces of restored sculpture in the Boston museum. Only the head, a portion of the torso and the shoulders could be found by Professor Reisner, in the excavation near the funerary temple of the Third Pyramid. Joseph Lindon Smith, honorary curator of the department, undertook, some years ago, to model in plaster the chief missing parts, including the chest, right shoulder and upper thighs. To Charles Muskavitch, at a later date, was entrusted the work of modeling the arms and feet, basing such work on preliminary study of related royal sculptures of the period. The added portions are easy to distinguish, for museum restoration never attempts to deceive. There is always a difference made in the color of later additions, the idea being merely to present something which is optically harmonious and which relates original parts.

* * *

One of the most important contributions to the world of painting to be made during recent years has been the discovery of the X-ray. Works which for long have lain in museum storerooms, under a cloud of suspicion, are now in a position either to vindicate their claims of authorship or reveal themselves as impostors. The Louvre laboratory, it is reported, in addition to making a chemical investigation, now subjects a picture to a treble study: (a) an examination in various monochromatic lights, (b) a test by ultra-violet ray, (c) analysis of the hues radiated by various pigments. The red used by a certain Dutch painter, for example, will, in the hue analysis, be represented by a curve of a definite shape, while that used by a modern painter, which may appear to be the same, will take a different color curve.

Experts know the hand of a master. "If you received a letter from a dear friend," said Mr. Alfred Lowe of the Boston museum, when I called on him one day, "you would know his writing." Mr. Lowe knows the "writing" of the great painters of the world. He knew that a fold of drapery beneath the figure of the Saviour in a crucifixion painting by Van Dyck was definitely nineteenth century in treatment, that there were also other points in the picture which were not in accord with the great artist's manner. X-ray examination showed him the real brush strokes under the over-painting, and he set about removing the pigment which some Victorian dealer or hired painter had added.

During his 17 years' work at the museum Mr. Lowe has grown familiar with all types and periods of painting, from the Italian primitives to the present day. Gifted himself, as a painter, his facile brush can quote a Raphael or a Rembrandt, a Sargent or a Stuart, as a poet would quote a Tennyson or a Longfellow. Noted for his copies of portraits, his facsimiles hang with originals in some of the most important private collections in the country. Connoisseurs are not always able to tell the difference at first sight between the copy and the original work, so accurately has he reproduced the original in spirit and technique. When copying a Stuart, for instance, Mr. Lowe grinds his colors as Stuart ground his, for there is a difference in materials from one period to another.

* * *

Among the outstanding cases of restoration which he has handled for the museum are the Van Dyck painting of Charles I and his family, Richard Wilson's "Destruction of the Children of Niobe," the "Madonna, Child and Saints," by Cozzarelli, and "The Magdalen," by Furini. What a transformation occurred in the cleaning of the Van Dyck portrait of Charles I and his family! With the dirty, treacle-colored overpainting, once thought by dealers necessary to impart an "antique" appearance to a picture, removed, the authentic, vivid, warm colors have been revealed. The most marked change in the painting is that of the opening of Queen Henrietta Maria's eyes, which at some time had been repainted in a downcast, indistinct attitude. After the restoration, they shone out of the canvas, wide-open, soft and luminous. Wilson's "Children of Niobe" had been painted right out of the foreground, leaving only a landscape visible, until the overpaint was cleaned off, revealing 11 figures. Why during any period anyone should have preferred the dingy brown covering, ignorantly regarded as an indication of antiquity, to the authentic live hues, passes comprehension. Perhaps, as Mr. Lowe puts it, people "were not ready for the whole truth."

Hand in hand with the work on the pigments goes the important "construction" work on the paintings. Only museum experts know the tremendous amount of detail involved in caring for such perishable treasures as canvases, wood panels, frescoes and frames. Sensitive to variations in temperature, to humidity, pictures contract, expand, blister, crack and disintegrate.

* * *

It was Mr. John A. Finlayson of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, another expert hidden behind a "No Admittance" sign, who stepped from an assorted group of Morlands, Courbets, Davids and others to answer my questions concerning such skilled operations as transferring the paint on an old canvas to a brand new canvas, relining and backing a picture, making a cradle

the Museum

Perform Wonders in Restoring and Reconstructing Preserving Treasures for Future Generations

trachan

—the cross-bar, wooden support at the back—and actually carving by hand individual frames to fit the mood, subject and period of an antique work.

Next in importance to moving the paint itself on a Tintoretto or Botticelli to a sound canvas comes the designing and making of just the right frame. Gilt with a purple inner border for an Italian Renaissance painting, silver leaf toned softly to harmonize with a Géricault, an oval, thinly gilded, for a portrait by Greuze, a rather solid, distinctive frame of carved, black wood for a Holbein, sometimes an exact copy of the painter's own frame, often an original but eminently suitable design of his own. All this comes under the heading of "construction" work, of which Mr. Finlayson has had charge at the museum for 16 years. Thousands of pictures have passed through his and Mr. Lowe's hands.

* * *

The famous Catalonian fresco in the museum took a number of workers about 10 months to restore, one panel alone requiring about six men to lift it. The beautifully colored painting on plaster was covered with casein deposit, which took months to remove.

Important restorations along this line have been conducted by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, where an intensive study of materials and methods is continuously carried on. Mr. George L. Stout and Mr. Rutherford J. Gettens are noted for their experiments with the various disintegrating causes responsible for the deterioration of works of art.

That museum has accomplished some remarkable restorations during the past few years, including the removal of overpainting from a "Portrait of a Lady," by Frans Pourbus the Younger, now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Its strong, realistic lines had been overpainted in the "pretty" style of a nineteenth-century painting. X-ray examination was applied to the Veronese "Mars and Venus," the authenticity of which had been questioned. The artist's changes in construction as he progressed with the painting, all of which the X-ray test revealed, proved beyond a doubt the picture's priority, as no copyist would have had occasion to experiment with composition.

Though not quite so spectacular as providing arms and feet for Mycerinus, the rescuing of rare prints and etchings from destruction by the numerous forces which commonly attack such sensitive materials as board and paper, is a highly specialized branch of restoration, requiring expert knowledge of practically every art which expresses itself through the media involving the use of paper for a ground. Mr. Frank Doloff of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has achieved extremely difficult restorations of such works as Winslow Homer water colors which had adhered, because of mildew, to the protecting glass; Whistler prints, etchings by Dürer, early French wallpapers, pen and ink drawings, and famous posters.

Down in the museum cellar this gentleman of the print department constructs ingenious contraptions with bars of wood, which to the uninitiated look like something between rabbit hutches and medieval instruments of torture, but which are cages for drying, fumigating and testing valuable examples of delicate works of art.

He won considerable notice last year for rebuilding, from a tattered, almost hopeless condition, certain nineteenth-century French posters in the large exhibition which the museum held in the spring. From what, when received, appeared to be nothing but a piece of paper in ribbons, with no design distinguishable, he produced, through a process of floating in baths of water to remove the stains, a gay, vivant, colored poster—the "Babylone d'Allemagne," by Toulouse-Lautrec.

* * *

Little the layman dreams of the hundreds of important tasks connected with the preservation alone of the priceless possessions of a museum of art. Choosing at random a few of the rules for guidance contained in a circular issued by the International Museums Office of the League of Nations International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, we find:

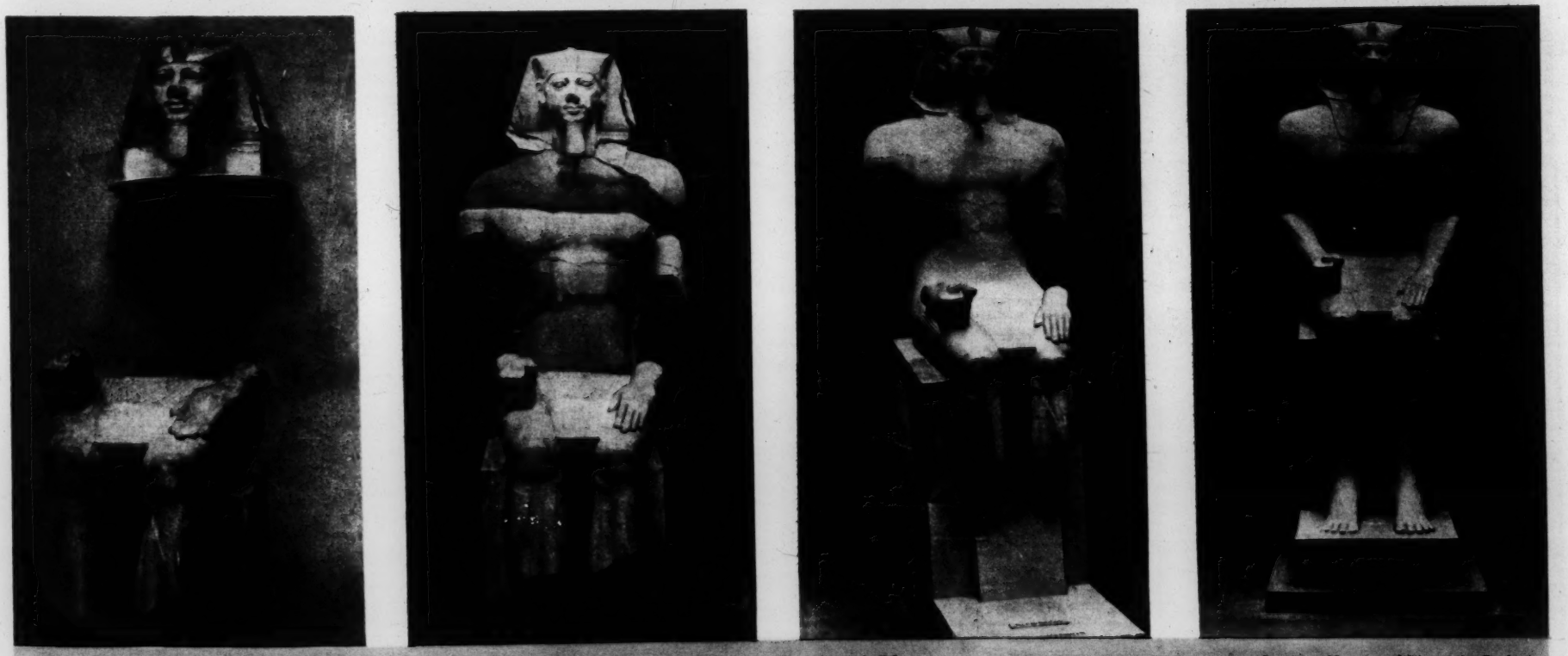
"Frequent and sudden changes in temperature and humidity must be avoided. . . . Rooms should be cleaned by vacuum cleaners or by sweeping with moistened sawdust. Care should be taken to avoid the direct rays of the sun. Smoking should be strictly prohibited in all parts of the building. Pictures should never be hung directly against a wall or partition; in all cases, cleats should be provided to ensure a free air-space at the back of the support. When a museum building is near a road with heavy traffic, measures must be taken to prevent the vibration of walls from being communicated to the pictures."

As this wonderful century advances, the arts and sciences draw closer and closer together, collaborating in establishing the status and purpose of each other.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

WHAT A CLEANING REVEALED

A Painting by Richard Wilson, Whose Brush Was Busy Late in the Eighteenth Century, and Called "Destruction of the Children of Niobe," Is Shown, Before Cleaning (Directly Above), and It Is Shown Again, at the Top of the Page, After the Paint Superimposed by a Later Artist Had Been Removed.



MYCERINUS REINCARNATE

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

The Heroic Statue, Parts of Which Were Excavated by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts-Harvard University Expedition to Egypt, Was Restored and Exhibited by the Museum. The Pictures, From Left to Right, Show the Stages in the Reconstruction.

Among the New Books

The Stresemann Record

Gustav Stresemann, His Diaries, Letters, and Papers. Vol. 1. Edited and translated by Eric Sutton. New York: Macmillan. $5.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that discussion of the memoirs of Gustav Stresemann should center round the sincerity of his acts as the Foreign Minister who first restored postwar Germany to an equal place among the nations. It is true that sincerity is one of the imponderables of diplomacy. But Dr. Stresemann made contributions to the well-being of Europe which raise him above the bickerings about his 1925 letter to the Crown Prince.

Although the letter itself occurs in those volumes of the Stresemann papers not as yet in English, Mr. Sutton refers to it in a footnote in Volume I. He contends that the disputed phrase recommends to the Reich the use of "finesse and the avoidance of major decisions." In this rendition of the word "finessieren," the translator takes issue with those who extend it to mean that "subterfuge" should be employed to obtain territorial expansion and other advantages for Germany.

But even Mr. Sutton, objectively sympathetic though he is, raises a point of motive regarding the Kellogg Pact for the outlawry of war. He declares, in his able preface, that neither Stresemann nor Briand considered the pact much more than a "sentimental gesture." Certainly the question is one on which succeeding documents afford no final proof.

* * *

Perhaps the major contribution of the English version is the illumination of a German viewpoint, vital to understanding of postwar diplomacy. Mr. Sutton explains what some have called the domestic pragmatism of the Teutonic *Weltanschauung*. He finds that the Germans never realize the full concern that their actions evoke abroad. It is a point clearly set out by Stresemann himself in his letter of Oct. 10, 1923, to the Crown Prince. After saying that he himself had "little opportunity to observe what effects are produced abroad by what goes on here," Dr. Stresemann turned to a discussion of the viewpoint of the average citizen.

"But the German," he wrote, "only looks on foreign politics from the view of party conflict in his own country, and loses the essential opportunity."

* * *

It was in this same letter that Dr. Stresemann referred to the futility of "rattling an empty scabbard." This practical viewpoint, Mr. Sutton believes, explains the Foreign Minister's "policy of fulfillment." He perceived, Mr. Sutton declares, "that his country had been defeated and must pay the usual price for defeat; though it was his business to secure the best terms he could."

Currently, the negotiator of Germany's entry into the League of Nations is criticized for his contention that "a few milliards" of marks made little difference if the Reich could promptly regain a place at the world's councils. There is little in his memoirs to indicate that he could have driven a harder bargain than he did or, indeed, that a bargain would have been made at all, should his price have been too high.

Appleton-Century are publishing in the United States Charles Edmonds's "T. E. Lawrence," the English edition of which (Peter Davies) was reviewed in these columns Feb. 5.

Farrar & Rinehart are the American publishers of Enid Welsford's "The Fool: His Social and Literary History." Faber & Faber's English edition was reviewed in the Monitor Jan. 13.

Two Masters of the Essay

The Old Contemporaries, by E. V. Lucas. London: Methuen. 6s. New York: Harper. $2.50.

Intimate Things, by Karel Capek. London: George Allen & Unwin. 5s.

MR. LUCAS, who has loitered with intent to amuse us in such various and pleasant places in his time, here takes a brisk ramble among his ancestors, arriving eventually at his own boyhood. No one can chat to us more genially, or with greater store of anecdote and understanding, than Mr. Lucas; but for once he fails to keep us quite absorbed. After all, an ancestor, to be of interest beyond the family circle, must be something more than an ancestor; but among all these Lucases and Rickmans and Drewetts who are introduced to us in bewildering numbers, hardly one is privileged to linger and reveal more than a few idiosyncrasies. They never establish themselves as characters.

"Walk in, gentlemen," cried Charles Surface, "pray walk in;—here they are, the family of Surfaces up to the Conquest," and proceeded to auction them without ceremony. Mr. Lucas runs through his catalogue nearly as quickly. It is the more tantalizing when here and there among the crowd we catch sight of a figure that provokes curiosity. Samuel Drewett, for example, whose "powers of sleep were abnormal," and who "was very cross because I had used as a comparison the whiteness of washing on a line. 'Never,' he said, 'refer to washing.'" We should have liked to hear Mr. Drewett on many more points. Another interesting mind belonged to that cheery African—not, of course, an ancestor—George Oxford Press Pindi.

There is, however, much in the book unconcerned with the family tree, and all of it is extremely entertaining. For it is as a connoisseur of the amenities, rather than as a historian, that Mr. Lucas shines: once he is pottering among his collection of jolly bric-a-brac—cricket and comic songs and good stories and so on—he is inimitable.

* * *

Mr. Lucas is the host who, although he may mistake our inclinations, is always aware of his duty to entertain us; M. Capek on the other hand is the intimate, who talks away, half to himself, in the certainty that our interests are the same as his. Of course he is right. There is a passage in this book of essays by him that runs: "The prettiest thing about the snow is that it gives the human earth back its virginity. In times of snow the most trodden of roads has moments when no foot has yet touched it. . . . It is a picture that symbolizes the chief merit of M. Capek's work. Like falling snow, his words settle quietly and easily, until, of a sudden, we see the old hackneyed theme he is writing on in a new and sparkling aspect.

No doubt on the law of the greater the obstacles the greater the art, it seems to be the rule that an essayist who knows his job should choose material that in appearance is as dull and prosaic as can be found; and if he is really great, his subjects will have been the stock-in-trade of scribblers for generations. M. Capek has several of this sort. "Maps," "Cats," "Railway Stations," "The Post"—these are sport only for the kings of the profession; and M. Capek has been successful with nearly all of them.

* * *

Sometimes he owes it to the play of a childlike fancy, as when he looks at a map, and sees that " . . . the towns have gone right down into the valleys, and are stuck like bulging eyes on the blue veins of the rivers." Sometimes it is a quaint discovery: "Will anyone explain to me why a cat gets so strangely excited if you whistle to her very shrill and high?" More often it is a witticism: "We have not learnt to make a fiery festival out of the burning of a shed. . . . If the end of the world came the papers would publish a police report on it with the note that 'the damage is to a large extent covered by insurance.'" But it is impossible to do justice to M. Capek by quoting anything short of a whole essay; for part of his attraction is the way in which he drifts on before his own thought, and yet is never aimless, and never dull.

E. F. B.

Jacket Design for Lord Dunsany's "Up in the Hills" (Heinemann; Putnam), Which Was Reviewed in These Columns Dec. 31, 1935.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Biography

The Cast-Iron Man, by Arthur Styron (Longmans, $3.50). A sound and timely biography of Calhoun, the protagonist of states' rights and the cause of slavery. The book contains little new material, but a fresh point of view and excellent descriptive passages. If not a "great" biography, it ranks far above the journalistic and debunking vintages of recent years.

* * *

The Life and Times of Major John Mason, by Louis B. Mason (Putnam, $3) gives an account of the career of the Indian fighter of colonial Connecticut, dwarfed by the profuseness of the background.

* * *

Garibaldi: The Man and the Nation, by Paul Frischauer (Kendall & Sharp, $3.50). A detailed yet somewhat superficial biography of the sailor boy from Nice who became the great hero of the Risorgiomento.

* * *

A Toast to Rebellion, by Giuseppe Garibaldi (Bobbs-Merrill, $3.50). A rattling good adventure story of how the grandson of the Italian Liberator carried on the family tradition in wars on four continents.

* * *

Portrait of a Family, by Eleanor Farjeon (Stokes, $3), published in England as "A Nursery in the Nineties," describes the early years of the Farjeons, with a literary and theatrical background due to their being the children of Benjamin Farjeon and grandchildren of Joseph Jefferson.

* * *

The Way of a Transgressor, by Negley Farson (Harcourt, Brace, $3). Autobiography of a newspaperman.

Fiction

If I Have Four Apples, by Josephine Lawrence (Stokes, $2.50). A middle-class family tries to stretch an inelastic income, with unfortunate results.

* * *

The Son of Marietta, by Johan Fabricius (Little, Brown, $5). A picaresque novel of Italy in the eighteenth century.

* * *

The Lorenzo Bunch, by Booth Tarkington (Doubleday, $2). Tribulations of a group of young married people, told in the best Tarkington manner, with gentle irony and swiftly paced action.

* * *

The Rolling Years, by Agnes Sligh Turnbull (Macmillan, $2.50). Farm life and Calvanism in western Pennsylvania form a new and invigorating atmosphere in a long, full-bodied novel of the McDowell family.

* * *

Politics, Economics, Sociology

Political Handbook of the World, 1936, edited by Walter H. Mallory (published by Harper & Bros. for Council on Foreign Relations, $2.50). The newest edition of a reference work indispensable to students of world affairs.

* * *

Where Life Is Better; an Unsentimental American Journey, by James Rorty (Reynal & Hitchcock, $3). The author, a radical, travels 15,000 miles through the United States and finds injustice, unrest, war forebodings, social maladjustments. A bitter book, but thought-provoking.

* * *

The Russian Soul and Revolution, by Fedor Stepun (Scribner, $1.50). An exile's account of Bolshevism.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The Life and Character of the Quaint Tom Fuller

The Great Tom Fuller, by Dean B. Lyman. Berkeley: University of California Press. $2.25.

NO ONE WHO HAS ever leafed over the abundant pages of Thomas Fuller's grand old folio, "A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine," is likely to forget the great picture-maps with which it is adorned, each a "Pisgah-Sight" or bird's-eye view of a district of the Holy Land or of the surrounding countries. The engraver's art was at pretty low ebb in seventeenth-century England but the quaintness of these conceptions atones for the crudity of the craftsmanship.

Take the map of Egypt, for example, where we see Moses lying in the bulrushes while at the same moment the plagues are afflicting the unfortunate inhabitants; or the map of Syria, where woodsmen are busily sawing cedar logs for Solomon's temple while not far off the Conversion of Saint Paul is taking place; or the map of Arabia, where Job sits in solitude and desolation, a tiny and pathetic and indescribably quaint figure.

The text is of a piece with the engravings. Who but Fuller would introduce a discussion of the problem of the situation of Mount Calvary with the remark that suburbs of cities are like suckers upon trees: they make them bigger without making them better? One cannot think of Fuller, of his whimsies and his heartiness and his humor and his vigor and his good nature and his genuine evangelistical piety without the adjective "quaint" rising in one's mind.

* * *

Pepys records in his Diary a visit from "the great Tom Fuller" and it is this phrase (reflecting Fuller's high prestige in his later years) that Mr. Lyman has selected for his title; but a more appropriate title would have been "the quaint Tom Fuller." He has attracted the attention and roused the affection of all lovers of quaintness from Charles Lamb to our own Christopher Morley. A glance at Mr. Lyman's excellent and informative bibliography will reveal the curious frequency with which the epithet occurs in the titles of volumes of selections from his works.

It is not Mr. Lyman's intention to supersede J. E. Bailey's standard biography of Fuller, now more than sixty years old, in which practically everything that is likely ever to be known about the subject has been collected with patient toil. But Mr. Lyman is able to supplement Bailey on certain points, chiefly minute details of chronology. The primary intention of this latest biographer of one of the most celebrated of English biographers (for is not "The Worthies of England" the forerunner of all "Dictionaries of National Biography"?) is, as Mr. Lyman announces in his preface, to offer to the lay reader "an adequate, carefully documented, concise and readable biography, so presented as to constitute an interpretative study of Fuller's character and actions."

* * *

Certainly this program gives a lead to the lethargic reviewer who wishes to notice the book without reading it. But the reviewer who is more conscientious must take some exception to the description offered by the author. The biography is certainly carefully documented and concise, but its very conciseness renders it hardly adequate because Fuller is himself so expansive and exuberant a figure that in these few pages he seems to have scarcely room to turn round; and it is not very readable because it is for the most part so aridly archivistic. Mr. Lyman has made the mistake, common among specialists, of assuming on the part of his readers a familiar knowledge of his author. Those of us who are not entirely "lay" know that Fuller's life is worth the telling with all the accuracy demanded by modern scholarship; but those of us who are quite "lay" where Fuller is concerned will not discover in this little book reasons for concerning ourselves with the quaint and delightful author of the "Church History" and the "Worthies," the "Pisgah-Sight" and the "Good Thoughts in Bad Times." After all, Fuller lives in his books; and in Mr. Lyman's narrative there is singularly little about the books apart from bibliographical data, problems of date, and the like.

Consequently when Mr. Lyman makes the further claim that the material from which his biography has been put together has been "made to yield a full-length portrait in clear outline" and that it is "a study of intellect and character and personality," we feel that the claim is somewhat exaggerated. In these days of overcrowded shelves a concise book is preferable to one that is padded with irrelevancies; but it is possible to err in the opposite direction and to produce a book so lean that it is a bare anatomy. The reader must depend upon Fuller's own pages to clothe this anatomy with flesh. Unfortunately few people will probably be persuaded by this brief narrative to turn to those pages. In justice to one of the most delightful writers of his age it must be insisted that Mr. Lyman does not manage to convey a sense of his subject's charm. On the other hand, in justice to Mr. Lyman it needs to be said that those who have already yielded to that charm will here find the pertinent facts of Fuller's life and character set out in scholarly order. S. C. C.

Jacket Design by C. W. Anderson for Agnes Turnbull's "The Rolling Years" (Macmillan), Which Was Reviewed in the Monitor Feb. 6.

A New Captain

Beneš: Statesman of Central Europe, by Pierre Crabitès, New York. Coward-McCann. $3.

"TRUST IN GOD and keep your powder dry" seems to be as apt a description of the practical idealism of Eduard Beneš as it was of the war philosophy of Oliver Cromwell.

Now that this calm, level-headed, self-made statesman, who has been foreign minister of Czechoslovakia for seventeen continuous years, has been raised to the presidency of his country, the whole world is intensely interested and inevitably concerned as to his policies. Past performance is helpful in knowing what to expect in the field of international politics. Hence one turns with hope to the new book on Beneš by Pierre Crabitès.

Until now Eduard Beneš has always been associated closely with Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, whose follower and apostle he has been. And in this famous Masaryk-Beneš combination it has been difficult to discern where the one left off and the other began. Now that the patriarch has retired to finish his course in peace and quiet, his coadjutor must stand forth and be known for what he is.

It is a long list of outstanding diplomatic successes that Mr. Crabitès credits to Eduard Beneš. No one can gainsay the splendid work that he has accomplished for peace and harmony in Europe. This author assesses Beneš as one of the greatest men of the postwar period. He has the belief that the very future of central Europe—perhaps of the world—depends largely on the wisdom and integrity of Beneš. With the spotlights focused on those bustling dictators who have today taken over extensive portions of the world's government, it is well for thoughtful, forward-thinking men and women to consider the quiet candles of democracy that are burning steadily here and there—and be glad for them. It would seem that Beneš is one of these. Certainly Masaryk believed him to be and he was in a position to know his man and the problems he faces before he nominated him as his successor.

The next chapter, "Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia," is one that nobody can yet write. And a wise historian must wait to assess fully Eduard Beneš and his remarkable career. What he has done in the past is shown to be good. But much of that was under the moral aegis of the great Masaryk. Now the old pilot has climbed down from the bridge and the new captain has taken the wheel of the ship of state. The world will wait and watch the course he takes.

E. B. H.

Stokes is the American publisher of Eugénie de Kalb's "Far Enough." Heinemann's English edition was reviewed in the Monitor on May 27, 1935.

Houghton Mifflin is publishing in America Stephen Spender's book of essays, "The Destructive Element." The English edition (Cape) was reviewed in these columns June 19, 1935.

Legislative Mysteries

Legislative Problems, by Robert Luce. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $6.

TO HIS ALREADY BROAD bookshelf a veteran scholar trained in the arts of compilation, legislation and interpretation has added a fourth and perhaps the final volume devoted to the particular subject defined under his own heading, "the science of legislation."

This latest volume has been preceded by three others, "Legislative Procedure," "Legislative Assemblies" and "Legislative Principles." Each deals with its own phase of popular or democratic lawmaking. The first discourses learnedly upon the main thesis, parliamentary law. The second describes the structure or framework, the characteristics (collectively) of lawmakers, their foibles and idiosyncrasies (also collective) and the manner of their selection. The third, perhaps more interesting than either of its predecessors, offers to the reader an instructive chronology or history of the development of lawmaking by representative assemblies, local, state and national.

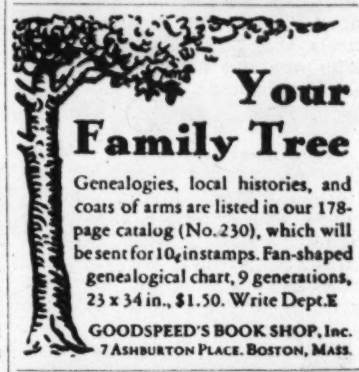
Mr. Luce, who served an early apprenticeship as a member of the Legislature (General Court) of Massachusetts, and who afterward was a councilor in the Governor's official cabinet, a Lieutenant Governor, a delegate to a constitutional convention and finally a member of Congress for eight terms of two years each, has left to his present volume the subject which most interests and mostly deeply concerns the people of today. The book is timely and of intense popular interest because of the chief topic it discusses with such consummate clarity, skill and conviction. This, as outlined by the author, is the development, status and trend exemplified in the treatment and exercise of lawmaking powers.

Here we find discussed, unemotionally and with a commendable absence of partisan prejudice, a problem fairly posed by events even now being recorded on the front pages of newspapers, discussed in weekly and monthly magazines, and debated in "forums of the air." This problem and those related to it have to do with the delegation of legislative and administrative power.

The discussion leads the reader to the inner circles, where one feels that he should tread softly and listen intently. There persists the conviction that the whole machinery of legislation, administration and judicial interpretation has been put somewhat out of joint and out of mesh by the carelessly conceived and little appreciated primary system of popular elections.

F. L. P.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



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DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

..King of Hearts

(Continued from Page 3)

the Guildhall, London, on Oct. 22, 1935, are "nothing less than a slur upon our civilization."

He would have a larger proportion of the homes that are now going up of a type suitable for those workers whose wages are small. "The problem of the slums," he said at the Mansion House, London, early in 1935, "is essentially the problem of providing better houses for the poorest. The class just above that, though much has been done for it through postwar legislation, may still in many cases be inadequately housed, but they are not those most in need, because it is almost entirely the poorest wage-earners who are the actual victims of slum conditions."

* * *

His appeal to youth is instantaneous. It is not alone his ready smile and kindly humor that attracts young people. "He is so homey," said a little Scottish girl to the writer after one of his meetings, when she was explaining why she would so much like to see him again.

Enthusiasm for sport is another feature in his makeup which appeals to youth. His figure is a familiar one on the wind-swept links of St. Andrews, where he often plays golf, a game in which he has become highly proficient. Horse riding is another of his hobbies. There is nothing he likes better of a morning than to school a young horse over fences. Squash racquets is a game he also plays well.

* * *

In aviation he has become an expert. He has an airplane of his own and does a large proportion of his journeys in it, frequently piloting himself. He has been the first King of England to fly to assume the crown. He has made a number of solo flights from Northolt Aerodrome but ordinarily he is piloted.

To what extent this interest in sport and aviation will be an asset to him in his new position has yet to be shown. But up to the present it has kept him continually active whenever his official duties have left him free. There was some justice, therefore, in his retort to a remark once made to him by someone in a crowd. "There goes one of the idle rich," said his critic. "Rich, perhaps," replied the Prince as he then was, in a flash, "but anyway not idle."

Many stories have gathered round the name of the man who now is King. They all point to lighthearted kindness overlaid upon serious determination to be helpful. The day he peeled potatoes at an isolated post at the war front in France was an occasion when but for his cheerfully taking this unattractive job upon himself a necessary meal would have been delayed.

When he stopped his car one day in England to help a boy whose bicycle had broken down, he refused to be put off by the youngster's unwillingness to trouble royalty. "Jump in, old man," he commanded. "I'll soon get you and the bike where you want to go." Incidentally, where the boy wanted to go was a good deal off his own route, but he did not allow that to interfere.

* * *

The King's philosophy is simple and straightforward. "Fitness for the work of life, as I understand it," he said at the Guildhall in London in 1926, "includes more than the power to earn a livelihood. This power must be fortified by a sense of duty and a reverence for things that are worthy and beautiful. Above all, this power should be exercised in a spirit of unselfishness and with regard to the welfare of the community."

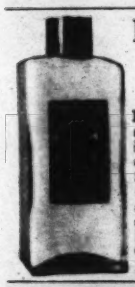
Appealing to youth in 1932, he said, "We have got to fight to keep England a bulwark for the cause of men, to keep our great heritage in trust for those that come after. I pin my faith on the younger generation." He has no doubt as to how this is to be done. Quoting an Eastern proverb to illustrate the fact that as in a ship so in a nation the good name of the vessel is in the keeping of each one on board, he said, "If every man would sweep his own doorstep, the doorways of all the city would be clean."

Sturdy democrat, alert citizen of the world, enthusiastic student of the British Empire, valued adviser amongst the successful, sympathetic advocate for those who have fallen by the way, King Edward is now entering upon yet wider activities. And he has so remarkable a volume of good will behind him as to promise achievements of reconciliation and mutual co-operation that may well be world-wide.

Photos, Topical Press Agency, Ltd.; Central Press Photos, Ltd.; Sport and General

THE KING AS A BUSY PRINCE

When He Visited His Canadian Ranch in 1927, the Then Prince of Wales Helped Round Up Cattle, as Shown Above. At the Right He Is Chatting With an Out-of-Work Miner in Durham, England, While at the Left He Is Pausing During Instruction in Skiing Near the Tyrolean Town of Kitzbuhel. A Devotee of Air Travel, He Is Shown in the Lower Picture About to Take Off From Croydon Airport.



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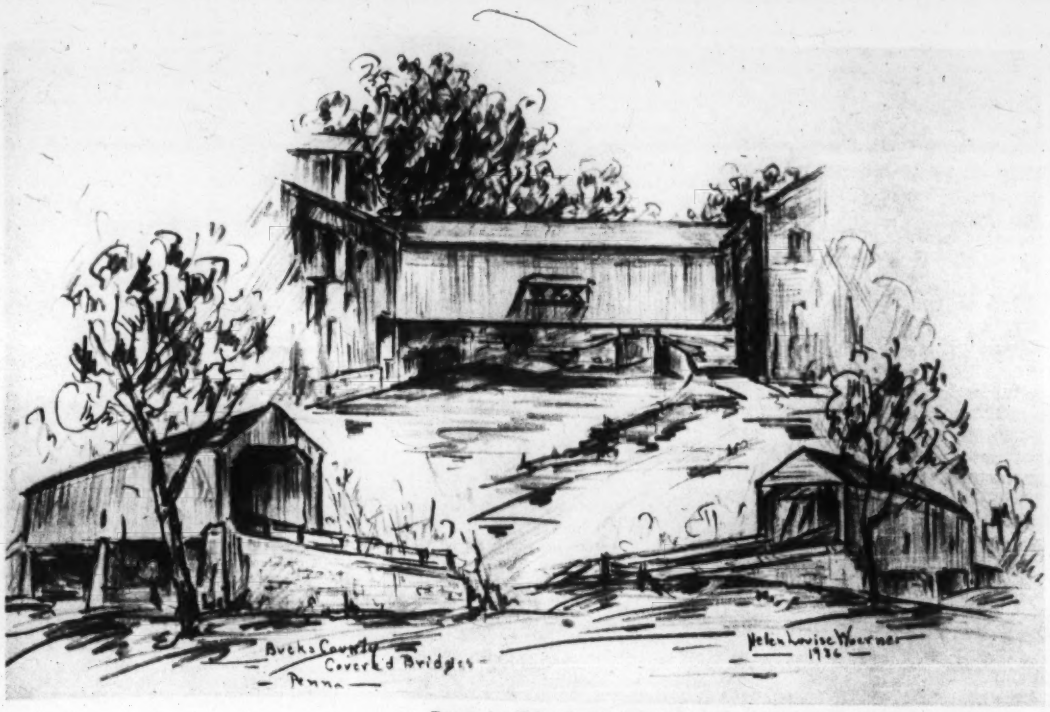

Drawn by Helen Louise Woerner, From Photos in George School Collection

BUCKS COUNTY COVERED BRIDGES

These Pennsylvania Structures Are: Top: Uhlertown Bridge, Which Still Carries Considerable Traffic Over the Delaware Canal at the Quaint Village of Uhlertown. It Is of Oak and 101 Feet Long. Left: Twining Bridge, Which Is to Be Preserved Indefinitely. It Is No Longer a County Bridge, but Has Been Taken Over by the Owner of a Large Estate. Built of Hemlock and 181 Feet Long, It Spans the Neshaminy Creek. Right: White Hall Bridge, Built in 1792, Rebuilt in 1840, and Dismantled in 1924. It Was One of the First Built, Constructed of Oak, 160 Feet Long, Crossing the West Branch of the Neshaminy, in Chalfont Village.

Bridges to Historic Days

PICTURESQUE COVERED BRIDGES still carry romantically winding byways across the streams and rivers of Pennsylvania's Bucks County in 22 places. Although Philadelphians hurrying away from the city over the Lackawanna Trail, or speeding along the highway to Trenton and New York, may not suspect their existence, a hobby group at George School during the last several years has been hunting for them along the quiet, leafy banks of the Neshaminy and Perkiomen Creeks and other less famous waters, and has traced the history of each one.

The subject has been the special delight of 17-year-old George M. Hart, whose home is in Doylestown, the county seat, which has become a Mecca for lovers of antiques.

Impressed with the rapid disappearance of these bridges—only 15 years ago there were still 36 in use in the county—he set about photographing those that remain. To these pictures he has added prints from negatives taken by road officials and others, showing bridges which have since been dismantled.

Having carefully mounted his collection in a large loose-leaf book, he wrote a paper to accompany it and presented them both to the informal hobby club of which Walter H. Mohr, of the department of social science at George School, is the enthusiastic faculty member.

* * *

In his paper George gives a brief description of each covered bridge formerly or at present in Bucks County—with the exception of those crossing the Delaware River into New Jersey, which, he says, have already been well described in Dr. B. F. Fackenthal's paper, "Improving Navigation on the Delaware River."

The detailed descriptions are prefaced by these general observations:

"Fortunately, there are two bridges assured of permanent preservation. One of these, the Twining Bridge, is over Neshaminy Creek and is located on Neshaminy Farms (now a private estate). The other, the Neely's Mill Bridge, spanned Pidcock's Creek and is being relocated over the near-by canal.

"When covered bridges were built it was a difficult problem to construct them successfully. There are two types of construction in the county, the sprung arch and the criss-cross. The latter was evidently the accepted type in the northern portion.

"Since the criss-cross construction was of a later date, it is quite likely that the sprung arch was the original type of covered bridge in the county.

"The weatherboards were always placed in a vertical position and were seldom painted, as in other sections of the state. The only exception is the painted Knecht Bridge, which is located in a remote section of Springfield township, where the 'Pennsylvania Dutch' customs are prevalent."

* * *

Older residents of the county and other rural districts turn the pages of the covered bridge photo collection with delight, recalling warm shelter in winter and cool shade in summer while water lapped refreshingly underneath. One of the chief thrills of crossing a covered bridge, they say, was the quick run through, with carefully held breath and a wish just as carefully held in thought.

Turning to practical considerations, they agree that one of the principal reasons for this type of construction was its power to withstand weather conditions for many years without rotting of timbers and planks.

The last to be built in the county, it is said, was the River Road Bridge across Tinicum Creek. Like many of its predecessors, it was constructed of hemlock wood, which was still common when it was erected in 1878, but now only remains on steep hills and cliffs. It was torn down in 1932.

The oldest pictured in the collection at George School is the White Hall Bridge which was built over the West Branch of the Neshaminy in 1792. It was rebuilt with oakwood in 1840 and finally torn down in 1924.

Darrah's Mill Bridge, built in 1821, was the last to carry the traffic of a main highway. It carried Old York Road across the Little Neshaminy. Having echoed first to the creaking and whipcracking of stage coaches and finally to the rumbling exhaust of motor buses, it was finally torn down in 1930 to be replaced by a modern structure.

Castle Valley Bridge over the Neshaminy, which was replaced by a concrete structure in 1930, was the longest in the county. Three spans made the total length 483 feet. It was constructed in 1835 of hemlock wood. The longest still standing is the Worthington Mill Bridge over Neshaminy Creek. It was built in 1874 and is 259 feet in length, with a support in the middle of the stream. The shortest is the Erwinna Bridge across Lodi Creek, which is only 56 feet long.

Many of the bridges, especially the older ones, were located close to mills using the water power of the streams they cross. Over them in groaning wagons the farmers of the district brought grain and carried away sacks of flour.

The Uhlertown Bridge is in a neighborhood which was once unusually busy, since it crosses the Delaware canal. It still carries a fairly heavy volume of traffic through this quaint village.

Land Reform in Hungary

The Hungarian Government has prepared a bill providing that no one may own more than 3000 acres of land in a single community. This measure was designed to apply to the church as well as to private individuals, and will result in extensive land redistribution if it becomes law.

Naturally, the reform is strongly opposed by a number of powerful families of nobles. But it is expected to pass eventually, for the aristocracy has ceased to be a dominating faction. The center of political power in Hungary has shifted from the landowner to the industrialists, bankers, merchants and state officials.

This new land measure is one of the 95 reforms which Prime Minister Julius Gömbös promised when he came to power three years ago.

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Over the Editor's Desk

THERE WAS ONCE a very genial man with a host of friends who kept insisting, "I don't like *people*." He really meant it, in a way, but nobody took him seriously, for he was such a friend to many that nobody could reconcile his avowed dislike of people with his genius for friendship.

It was a subtle distinction that this gentleman was making. By "people" he meant humanity in its less attractive manifestations, the hurly-burly, the thrusting, grasping crowds of the market place—in short, what many people mean when they think of *people*.

Yet this gentleman had a very high concept of man. To him, *man* was something quite apart from *people*. In each individual being whom he encountered he saw tremendous possibilities for good, and although he didn't, as he said, like *people*, he simply loved *man*.

This distinction between *man* and *people* is not too subtle to have its practical uses and possibilities. Although the articles in this number of the Magazine Section are about *people*, they also bring out a good deal of the truth about *man*. For instance, in Mr. Greenbie's article he seems to be dealing with vast masses of population, yet it must not be forgotten that these populations consist of individuals, with all the boundless potentialities that man possesses.

* * *

It is quite probable that nobody in the world today has met more people, or, at least, seen more, than Britain's new King, of whom Mr. Cotes writes on Page 3. One would think that constant contact with vast crowds and such a perplexing multiplicity of people would have given Edward VIII a strong aversion to humanity, for he is a man of fine sensibilities. Yet the opposite appears to be the case, and it has no doubt been because he shares the ability possessed by the gentleman who has just been mentioned to distinguish between *man* and *people*.

Although a large portion of the world goes unshod, we occidentals assume that everybody wears shoes, and in this common touch of humanity Janet Mabie found a theme which should be of universal interest. When Miss Mabie writes about people she, too, is thinking about *man*, for does not the well-known Negro spiritual tell us that "all God's chilluns got shoes"?

Akin to the human desire for shoes and clothing are the need for shelter and the longing for a home, which to most persons means a house. More and more, the responsibility of communities to see that proper housing is provided is being recognized throughout the world. Miss Chandler selects an outstanding example of a community housing project which realizes that people need more than houses and that man demands a home in the fuller sense of a place where his natural instincts for neighborly friendliness can find an outlet.

In the MAGAZINE EDITORIAL which appears on Page 7, Mr. Sharp indicates that the problem of employment is not so much a mathematical problem of accommodating numbers of jobless people as it is an individual problem of establishing the individual man in his right relationship to work and activity.

People may disappear, but the finest thoughts of men, as manifested in their works, endure. This is the fact which skillful technicians are bringing more and more into public notice through their ingenuity at restoring for museums treasures which might have been lost to the world. This is the fascinating subject which claims Miss Strachan's attention on Pages 8 and 9.

* * *

We can understand the gentleman who didn't like people, but loved man. We think this number of the Magazine Section will interest readers not so much because it has a good deal to say about *people*, but because it throws some light on what man is accomplishing. THE EDITOR

MARIONETTES IN MOSCOW Sovfoto

Theatrical Productions Using These Figures Have Attained a High Level of Excellence in Russia, and Are Enjoyed by Adults as Well as Children. The Actress V. M. Potemkin, Who Speaks the Women's Parts and Manages the Puppets, Is Shown With Two of Her "Parts," the Wife and Daughter of the Mayor in a Century-Old Russian Comedy, "The Inspector Speaks," by N. V. Gogol.

Letters

America Rediscovered . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

May I express my appreciation of the thoughtful and able letter of Mrs. Amelia H. Wood (Weekly Magazine Section, Jan. 29), written in refutation of my recent article, "America Rediscovered" (Weekly Magazine Section, Nov. 13). As a former citizen of Washington, D. C. and a former "liberal" versed in the more skeptical attitudes toward American tradition, I feel that I have much in common with my opponent, at the same time that we have arrived at different conclusions in our quest for social answers. Certainly I am in accord with her final paragraph apropos the Europeanizing of American life: "Better the good from any country than the shutting out of new ideas by a narrow nationalism or blind isolation."

Yet it is honestly the case that a kind of Americanism has come to many of us by conviction as well as by birth. Many of us long addicted to radical rather than conservative books have lived to see the high cost of collective programs in terms of the total man—the all-round human being. It is not that we have failed to study Europe. We have studied it in some ways too attentively. Fully acquainted with "debunking" interpretations of our own Constitution, we yet find in it a basic spiritual significance—a significance that gains in some respects rather than loses as the heavy seas of contemporary thought break upon it. Moreover, it is amendable. That is its very nature. And the issue is not "patriotic" in the narrower sense. It has to do with a way of life—a way open to men in general if it can be demonstrated as a successful way. We have reached as world citizens a point where all good ideas are a public heritage, all bad ones a public warning.

Mrs. Wood's detailed refutation of many points in the article in question may be accounted for to a large extent by a basic difference in viewpoint. Throughout her argument the writer is evidently resistant to the fact that the Supreme Court is not rendering a firsthand judgment on the merits of the case in hand (the NRA), but is aiming rather to give back to the people the intent of its own agreement (the Constitution). There is no reasonably free exercise of discretionary powers, as a body. This appears to her as bondage to the letter.

But is it not the essence of democracy, this "government by program" rather than by persons with discretionary powers? Government by program; government by Constitution; (ideally) government by principle; there is something here of intimate importance to liberated man. It is discretionary or personal power which opens the door to king, dictator, bureaucrat. If the inalterable law is wrong let the people assemble and evolve a better law or contract—with recourse to experts, and in the light of new trends, new occasions. But let there be no violent warping of the lines of agreed-on government; no structural change without popular consent.

The Supreme Court decision with respect to the NRA has seemed to stand for the maintenance of these structural lines, this pattern. It is not that the pattern cannot and should not be harmonized with new necessities. It is simply that it is the commitment of a great people, and to be seen as such. I have written with the belief that such seeing saves to collective life its spiritual premise.

MARY BURT MESSER
Berkeley, California.

* * *

Systems . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I read in the Magazine of Jan. 15 the article entitled "Systems," and I am constrained to ask, "How can such things be avoided?"

Recently the Federation of Women's Clubs announced they would support the best qualified candidate for public office regardless of party affiliations but that, unless they were satisfied of the superior qualifications of a male candidate, they would support female candidates.

The reasoning back of that is the instinctive desire to make their organization stronger and creates a new element of conflict, involving sex.

The human ego is expressed through altruism more than through greed and selfishness. In fact the absurd condition exists today of struggling to determine who and what organization shall acquire the right to be most altruistic, while each is accusing the other of selfishness and greed.

The only real trouble in the world of humanity is the difficulty of creating imaginary enemies to fight and issues to fight about. Unless there is something to fight about and struggle with, life seems to stagnate, and people lose interest. WILLIAM F. FOWLER
Lynbrook, N. Y.

Contributors . .

SYDNEY GREENBIE has traveled widely throughout the world, has observed closely, and thought deeply about what he has seen and heard. The result is the third of three articles which he has contributed to the Weekly Magazine Section during three successive weeks, the three presenting the world and some of its current preoccupations in a clear perspective which should be helpful.

EVERARD C. COTES is a member of the Monitor's London staff. He has contributed other articles to the Magazine Section, the last two of which appeared Aug. 21 and Dec. 24 of last year. As a representative of Reuters, great British news agency, Mr. Cotes accompanied Edward VIII, then the Prince of Wales, on his tours to Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the West Indian Islands in 1919 and 1920.

JANET MABIE has been a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section. Her last article appeared Jan. 22.

JULIA CHANDLER wrote "Tutor to Presidents," which appeared in the Magazine Section for Feb. 5. A former resident of Washington, she now lives in New York.

ROLAND HALL SHARP is a member of the Monitor's Boston editorial staff. He wrote "China's Forgotten Millions," which appeared in the Magazine Section for Oct. 10, 1934.

PEARL STRACHAN also is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff, and a writer who gives special attention to art and literature. A poem of hers appeared in the Magazine Section last week, and her most recent long article on Dec. 24.

SUPPER SUGGESTIONS *in the package*

A woman writes to say how much she enjoys the little recipe folder in the package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine she gets at her grocer's. We change these folders frequently—and every package contains fresh suggestions for making meals interesting. Knox Sparkling Gelatine is useful in so many different ways—makes appetizing main dishes, salads, desserts, pies—even candies. And because a package contains enough gelatine for four different occasions (six servings each time) it is most economical. Send for the complete recipe books—FREE.

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Over the Editor's Desk

"Storm Clouds Over Egypt" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The above article, "Storm Clouds Over Egypt," by Lothrop Stoddard, which appeared in the Magazine Section of the Monitor of Dec. 11 last, calls for comment not so much in respect to its literary accuracy as to its implications. That the British ruthlessly suppressed Egyptian Nationalism is very far from the truth as any close observer of events in Egypt during the last 35 years can testify.

Lord Cromer himself well recognized the right of Egypt to govern itself and it was in his day, and not in 1882, that the slogan "Egypt for the Egyptians" was created, mainly through the activity of Mustafa Pasha Kamel. Cromer it was who, fearing the irresponsibility of Mustafa Kamel's campaign, commended Saad Zaghloul, then a judge of the Native Courts, to direct the movement, being a man of fearless principle. This fact was largely overlooked when Zaghloul became the Nationalist idol and leader of the Wafd a decade or more ago.

Contrary to Mr. Stoddard's constructionless conclusion, "British imperialism and Egyptian nationalism confront each other in bitter deadlock. And no solution of that chronic dilemma has been found," events are rapidly moving toward a definite settlement of the Egyptian question. Great Britain has had sufficient experience in colonial affairs to know that no satisfactory solution of that question can be found if the legitimate claim of Egyptian independence is denied.

* * *

Circumstances, which Mr. Stoddard wholly ignores, have so arisen that Britain has been forced into trusteeship of Egypt's well-being. Britain's aim unquestionably is to assure to Egypt internally good government and externally ample security. After 1922, when Egypt for the first time in the course of many centuries was enabled through the action of Britain to obtain its independence, the country was governed by the Egyptians themselves. The number of British officials was reduced to a handful retained by short contracts of employment for posts for which Egyptians were not yet fitted. All adviserships were cancelled with the exception of those of Finance and Justice, while the functions of those hitherto dominant officials became literally reduced to adviserships.

Every opportunity was given to the Egyptians to prove their ability to rule themselves, and Britain very wisely withheld the conclusion of negotiations on four outstanding questions until a full and fair trial had been made. No unbiased observer could aver that the trial has been satisfactory. Corruption, favoritism, and crime increased to a marked extent. Politics, in which the educated Egyptian revels, seethed with the intrigue of the East. A conscientious official had no security whatsoever and the administrations suffered accordingly, while during the Wafdist Government, especially, the financial situation became chaotic.

The development of Palace influence, for which Mr. Stoddard implies Britain was largely responsible, was purely a phenomenon of oriental politics as anyone who knows the strong personality of King Fuad would corroborate. Mr. Stoddard also appears to be ignorant of the welter of political animosities which have obtained here in recent years, as a result of which Britain has been unable to find a truly representative body of Egyptians with which to conclude the desired treaty.

* * *

While the present situation undoubtedly requires careful and tactful handling, it is not by any means as serious as Mr. Stoddard would have others believe. The recent riots were not, as were those of 1919-1922, mass riots, but the hooliganism of students, schoolboys, and street urchins, instigated by political agitators. Although the Wafdist leaders inflamed such riots they have recently been trying (unsuccessfully in the case of the disgraceful scenes at the Surgical Congress) to repress them. As to the present situation, this is what an Egyptian editor with probably longer experience than any other in Egypt told me: "That schoolboys and students should dictate the policy of our politicians is truly childish. Unfortunately the British speak and deal with the Egyptians as if they had the same moral sense. To understand the Egyptian mentality you must live here."

Understanding that mentality one would not necessarily be a cynic to assume that the fact that the Egyptian Treasury is bursting with a record reserve fund of £E32,000,000 accumulated largely during Nessim's nonpolitical government, is contributing considerably to the present political activity.

* * *

From the above it is not intended to give impression that the last 13 years have seen no progress. On the contrary, the country's strides towards economic and industrial independence have been remarkable, centering mainly round the activities of the Banque Misr (the first purely Egyptian bank) and its subsidiary companies. Also much progress in social and educational matters has been realized. There is, however, a rawness in the sense of self-government which experience alone can mature.

Further, it should be known that while there are among the supporters of the present movement many earnest and well-intentioned patriots, there are also vast numbers of equally patriotic Egyptians, inarticulate today through fear of fanatical reprisals, who are convinced that the country's independence would be best secured as a self-governing dominion "within the elastic circle of the British Empire," to use Winston Churchill's phrase.

England has not discouraged nor thwarted the ideal of self-government here, but, as she has even graver responsibilities to meet in the case of Egypt than has the United States in the Philippines, due to Egypt's geographical and ethnographic situation and political factors which have come so much to the fore recently, her prudence in refusing to be stampeded by agitators is to be commended. Especially apt to the Egyptian problem, then, is the admonition given some 2000 years ago, "Judge not according to appearances."

G. H. DEMPSTER

Alexandria, Egypt.

* * *

Another Assignment . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The other night I skipped through several issues of your Magazine Section, which I had saved to read at my leisure.

In the section of Oct. 16, 1935, there was an article by Edward E. Brodie entitled "Just Another Assignment." Your attention has probably been called by now to a couple of obvious errors. As a lifelong newspaper editor, it is easy for the writer to realize how easy it could be to make them, especially if the dates were not verified.

Referring to Claude G. Bowers, the article states that the Democratic National Convention met in Dallas in 1928. Of course, every one can easily search the records and learn that this convention met in Houston, due to the leadership of Jesse H. Jones.

Another reference was in regard to Josephus Daniels and William Jennings Bryan, stating that the former though Secretary of the Navy wrote an 8000-word tribute on the latter's death. Daniels retired as Secretary of the Navy in 1921 and Bryan did not die until 1925.

DAVID M. WARREN

Panhandle, Texas.

* * *

An Ex-Mapparium . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

While examining a volume of "Gleason's Pictorial" I noticed a drawing and story about an early mapparium. As this wasn't referred to in the article describing the mapparium in the Christian Science Publishing House (Weekly Magazine Section, Nov. 27) I am wondering if the authors knew about it.

The item describing the drawing follows: (GL. Pict. Vol. I, Nov. 22, 1851—page 336).

Wyld's Model of the Earth

"The gigantic globe of Mr. James Wyld, M. P. now opened in Leicester Square is modeled on a scale of 10 geographic miles to an inch horizontal, and it is one mile to an inch vertical, the diameter being 60 feet. By means of a gradual ascent at different stages this figure of the earth, with its mountain and valley, sea and river, may be viewed from a moderate distance. The objects just mentioned are represented by numberless raised blocks and castings in plaster, figured on the interior concave of the sphere, the fitting up of which must have been both difficult and expensive. The president of the Royal Geographic Society in his late address stated that Mr. Wyld was good enough to show and explain to him the whole of his undertaking, with which he was both surprised and pleased on examination."

Visitors entered this early mapparium through little known Antarctica and viewed the world in relief from four stages. The air, conditioned by the spectators, seems to have had egress at the North Pole.

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HERE'S how 2 sheets look under the microscope—after they've been washed and washed—26 hours continuously.

The one on the left is a cheap sheet—a "bargain", some women believe. But notice how the threads have frayed and broken—how sleazy the texture is. It's completely unusable—ready for the rag-bag!

On the right is a Pequot after the same severe test—still firm, even, smooth, strong. Pequots *wear* longer—save you money. And all their life long, they're a pleasure to sleep on.

Next time you buy sheets, look for the shield-shaped Pequot label!

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

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PEQUOT SHEETS
MADE STRONGER WEAR LONGER

NO OFFENSE, BABS. BUT WHY USE AN OLD-FASHIONED SOAP WITH A MODERN WASHER? GET RINSO. IT GIVES RICHER AND MORE LASTING SUDS. AND GETS CLOTHES MUCH WHITER

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YOU'LL LIKE THOSE CREAMY SUDS FOR DISHES, TOO

THERE'S even more reason for the woman without a washing machine to use Rinso. And here's why: Rinso's rich, lively suds safely *soak* out the dirt—get clothes much whiter and brighter without scrubbing or boiling. Even soiled cuffs and edges come clean with a little gentle rubbing between the fingers. And because Rinso saves scrubbing, clothes last 2 or 3 times longer. Rinso gives creamy suds that last and *last—even in hardest water.* Recommended by the makers of 33 famous washers. Grand for all cleaning. So easy on your hands. *Try it!*

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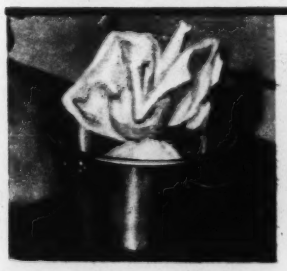

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When you tuck foods away in the refrigerator, wrap them in Patapar. It's a sure way to keep them moist and fresh.

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Patapar

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